

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Monday, June 6, 1994

No. 34,607

## Homage to a 'Magnificent Endeavor'

### Heads of State Pay Tribute to D-Day Heroes

By R. W. Apple Jr.

**ABOARD M.S. PRIDE OF PORTSMOUTH**, in the English Channel — In company with ships of many nations, the American aircraft carrier George Washington, with President Bill Clinton and his entourage aboard, steamed Sunday night toward Normandy and a rendezvous with memories of a mighty victory.

For Mr. Clinton and other leaders of the World War II allies, a Sunday as mild and sunny as Saturday was dank and rainy passed in a swirl of color and high British military pageantry. Kings, princes, presidents and prime ministers from three continents had come together to mark the launching, precisely half a century ago, of the greatest seaborne invasion in history, Operation Overlord.

That assault, the president said in an anniversary message, signaled "the beginning of the end of the Second World War."

In a speech to the crew of the George Washington, at 97,000 tons the largest warship afloat, he called D-Day a "magnificent, heroic, almost unbelievable endeavor."

At a drumhead service Sunday morning on Southsea Common, a spacious waterside green in Portsmouth, England, the colors of the 14 nations whose soldiers landed on the French beaches were stacked together, tepee-fashion, to symbolize unity of purpose. With upturned drums forming an altar, the flags were blessed as in days of yore, when such ceremonies were held for troops as they went into battle.

The royal family attended the service, including Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, a naval officer in World War II, and Diana, Princess of Wales — but not her estranged husband, who was in France.

Still, the focus fell upon survivors of D-Day combat from many countries. Many of the British veterans, the biggest contingent, wore their medals on business suits or windbreakers. In their ranks one could pick out commandos in olive green berets, and paratroopers in red ones.

There were similar if smaller services in churches all around Britain on Sunday, and there were also many little personal acts of commemoration, as this nation, which feared for a time in the early 1940s that it would be overrun by Hitler, gave thanks.

When a group of Americans finished their dinner at the White Horse Inn in Chigrove, near Portsmouth, on Saturday night, the proprietor, Barry Phillips, handed out a bottle of 1944 cognac.

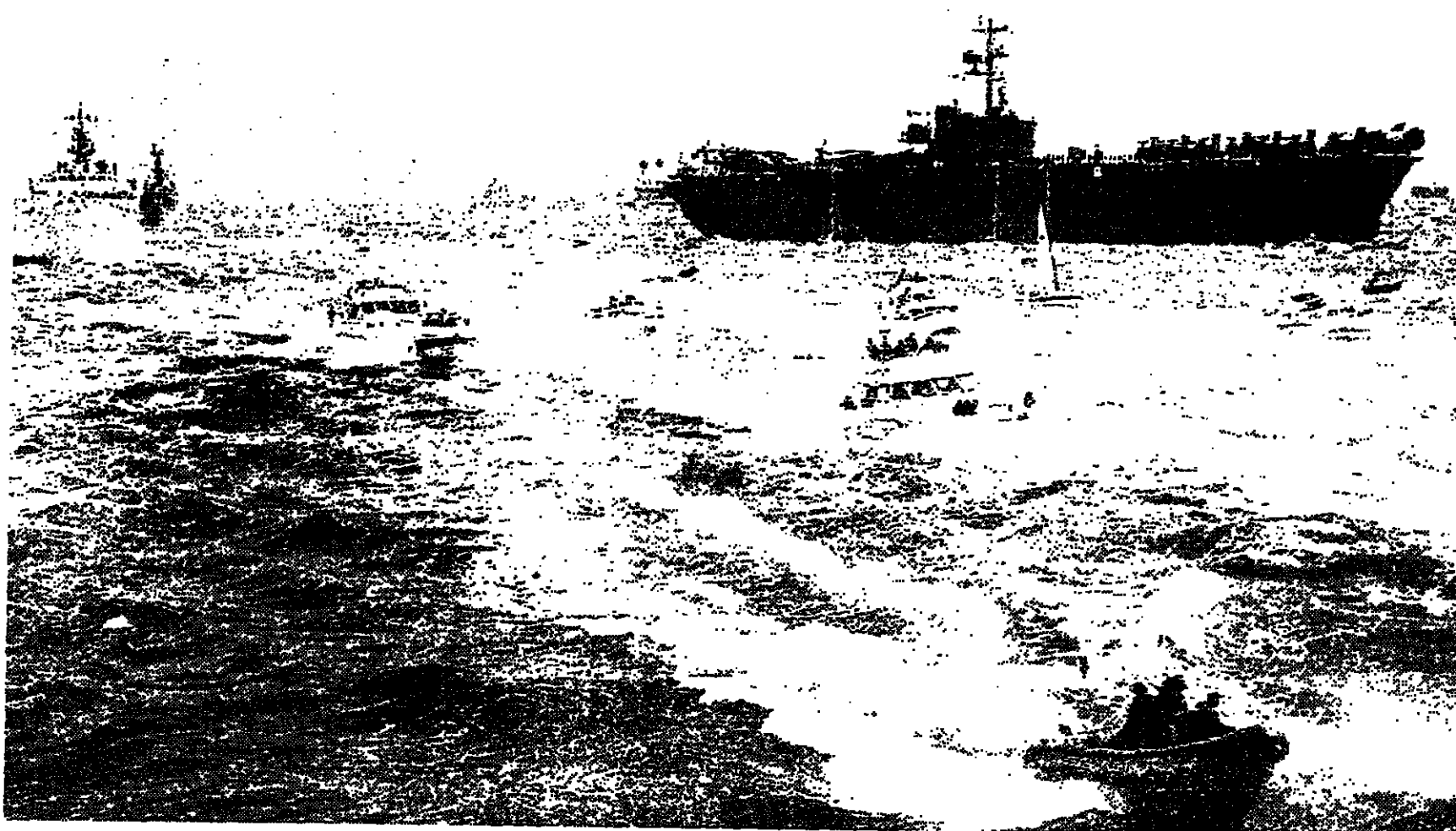
Fifty years ago, the original fleet set sail in a very different world — minesweepers first, 235 of them; then landing craft carrying tanks and jeeps; then 6 battleships, 21 cruisers, 68 destroyers and numberless smaller craft, including PT boats, barges and troop transports.

Together, they formed the most powerful armada ever assembled — thousands of ships, pointing for a 50-mile stretch of French coastline.

Emerging from a hundred harbors up and down England, the ships assembled just south of the Isle of Wight, off Portsmouth, at a point the sailors referred to as "Piccadilly Circus," then headed south across the Channel.

Fifty years ago Sunday night, General Dwight D. Eisenhower found a way to escape what he later called "the interminable wait that always intervenes between the final decision of the high command and the earliest possible determination of success or failure." He went to the encampment of the 101st Airborne Division to talk to its men as they

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Hundreds of vessels, including a helicopter carrier, following in the wake of the royal yacht Britannia on Sunday as it left harbor in Portsmouth, England, bound for Normandy.

## Who Will Remember in 2044? One Vet's Hope

By William Drozdiak

**SAINT-MERE-EGRISE, France** — As the American veteran Phil Juras stepped forward at the mayor's office here to receive the Legion of Honor, his eyes were riveted on a U.S. Marine, Sergeant Timothy Broyer.

Mr. Juras, 78, was being honored with France's highest civilian award for his work in sustaining the memory and meaning of the D-Day invasion 50 years ago, but he could not keep his mind off the future as he stared at his grandson, Sergeant Broyer.

"In 2044, Tim will be 74, and I kept saying to myself that he must serve as the bridge between the 50th and the 100th anniversary," Mr. Juras said. "When those of us who

fought the war are no longer around, how can we manage to keep the legacy alive?"

Ever since he came back here two decades ago to marry a woman he met during the invasion, Mr. Juras has dedicated his life to running a museum that extols the wartime exploits of the 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions. Each year, thousands of American veterans return here to renew their wartime camaraderie and savor the warm hospitality inspired by this town's everlasting gratitude.

"Geopolitics is changing so fast," Mr. Juras said. "Just look at how much competition there is now between France and the United States. There is a nationalist tint to Europe that I find disturbing. And it could tear asunder the hope for a more unified Europe."

As Mr. Juras and other veterans gathered for what may be their last hurrah, they were quick to acknowledge that the world is a much more confusing place than it was on the day they set out across the Channel to liberate France and end the Nazi occupation of Europe.

"The future frightens me, because the ideals we fought for seem so murky in the modern world," said Steve Epps, a retired textile plant manager from Lancaster, South Carolina. He landed here as a 19-year-old paratrooper.

"Who or what is the enemy now?" he said. "Bosnia? Gadhafi? Iraq? Our purpose and cause was so clear when we fought. We knew we had to liberate Europe and destroy Hitler."

Everybody says they believe in liberty and democracy, but at what point do you fight for them? I suppose if somebody like Hitler came along again, a new generation of Americans would be willing to fight. But will the menace be so evident?"

Germany has become a respected democracy and a faithful member of the Atlantic alliance. The threat of a Soviet invasion has vanished. And many veterans wonder how long a postwar alliance can last in the absence of any tangible threat or identifiable enemy.

Mr. Epps said he and other members of his paratrooper regiment have started teaching high school history classes on the war.

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## Do's and Don'ts, and Anchors Aweigh

By Maureen Dowd

**PORTSMOUTH, England** — President Bill Clinton and his top aides have only read the history that many here have lived through. And as the administration flotilla started across the English Channel to recreate the invasion of Normandy, there were signs everywhere that this is not exactly the Lindy Hop, Spam fritter and "Pennsylvania 6-5000" crowd.

In a fashion statement that it is hard to imagine Brent Scowcroft making, Calvin Mitchell 3d, a National Security Council official on the D-Day memorial tour, wears a gold hoop in his left ear.

At 32, Dee Dee Myers, the White House press secretary, is so young that her father was a U.S. Navy flier not in World War II, but in Vietnam.

Chad Griffin, 20, a communications official, blazed in neckwear that no Republican would be caught wearing: a "Save the Children" tie.

When the president visited the Cambridge American Military Cemetery on Saturday, U.S. Embassy officials handed out a replica

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of a 1942 booklet that was given to American servicemen going to England to prepare for the invasion.

Called "Over There," the booklet aimed to acquaint soldiers with British ways and warn them not to help the Jerrys by spreading "distrust" between Limes and Yanks.

Important Do's and Don'ts included:

• "Don't make fun of British speech or accents," even when "all the a's in 'banana' sound like the a in 'father.'"

• "Stop and think before you sound off about lukewarm beer or cold boiled potatoes."

• "If British civilians look dowdy and badly dressed, it is not because they do not like good clothes or know how to wear them. All clothing is rationed."

• "Don't play into Hitler's hand by mentioning war debts" of Britain from World War I.

Perhaps the embassy should have given the president a copy. Mr. Clinton broke one of the most important rules just before he arrived here. In a section entitled "Keep Out of Arguments," the U.S. War Department advised: "You can rub a Britisher the wrong way."

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### Kiosk

#### Delors Speaks Out About Neofascists

**PARIS (Reuters)** — The European Commission president, Jacques Delors, spoke out on Sunday against neofascists in Italy's new government, saying the country had been contaminated by "a hideous beast."

Mr. Delors was responding to remarks by the Italian neofascist leader, Gianfranco Fini, who said the D-Day landings marked the loss of Europe's cultural identity.

"I read that with rage in my heart," Mr. Delors said after an Italian paper published the interview with Mr. Fini.

#### Sports

As their king watched, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario and Sergi Bruguera of Spain won French Open tennis titles. Page 21.

The IHT World Cup Competition: Testing the predictions of fans in the ramp to the matches in the United States. Page 21.

#### Books

Bridge. Page 11.

#### Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	40 L.	Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh	
Armenia	1,400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels	
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Reunion	11.20 FF	
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.	
Gabon	900 CFA	Senegal	900 CFA	
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS	
Italy	3,000 Lire	Tunisia	1,000 Din.	
Italy Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 35,000	
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	6.50 Dirh.	
Lebanon	US\$ 1.50	U.S. M.	(Eur.) \$1.70	

## Reining In North Korea: Ironical Risks

By Daniel Williams

**WASHINGTON** — The Clinton administration describes the stakes in its standoff with North Korea as crucial to regional and global peace, yet Washington has stepped gingerly around the question of how far it would go to stop development of nuclear weapons by the reclusive Communist regime.

For now, the United States has settled on trying economic sanctions, an effort no one expects to stop the nuclear program in its tracks.

Imposing sanctions also runs an ironic risk: Meant to force North Korea to confess to past efforts to create a bomb, they may prompt Pyongyang to retaliate by formally withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the 1970 treaty to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. That would free North Korean nuclear engineers of even the minimal constraints

they have observed for the last two years, and possibly help them to build more nuclear devices than they already may have.

One American official said that risk was the prime reason for not going further now. "We are doing all that we reasonably should do to not provoke the North Koreans to stop cooperating on the most important issue," which is

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ensuring continued inspections to prevent diverting fuel to build new bombs, the official said.

"One doesn't throw the baby out with the bath water," he said.

Beyond sanctions, no one seems clear on which direction the policy might go, should North Korea resist and simply continue to build its weapons. Will Washington simply try to wait out North Korea in the expectation that Pyongyang will at some point choose to join the

world rather than board a few atom bombs? Encourage the overthrow of North Korean government? Go to war to destroy the weapons and facilities?

One American official warned that there might be no significant progress on the issue until North Korea's octogenarian leader, Kim Il Sung, dies and is replaced. But there is no guarantee his replacement will be more amenable to American interests.

In the meantime, administration officials say, sanctions are a necessary means of maintaining Washington's credibility and that of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is responsible for policing global nuclear arms proliferation. North Korea's defiance must be shown to have costs, they say.

"What is immediately at stake is the IAEA safeguards regime," a senior administration official said. "The regime would be seriously

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## Does Greenspan Have Clinton's Ear? New Book Says That's the Case

By Ann Devroy

**WASHINGTON** — Instant advice from the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, to President Bill Clinton during the presidential transition and early in the new administration led Mr. Clinton to pursue bold deficits at the expense of the economic populism of his campaign, according to a new book.

The book, "The Agenda: Inside the Clinton White House," by Bob Woodward, a Washington Post assistant managing editor, is an intimate look at how the new Democratic president and his stumbling, feuding team of advisers struggled to formulate and adopt an economic

program during Mr. Clinton's first year in office.

It depicts a chaotic policy-making operation, crucial intercessions by Hillary Rodham Clin-

ton and an active policy role played by four outside political advisers.

The four were given open access to the White House, which they used in part to criticize the economic team. They complained that Mr. Clinton's fall in popularity was a result of policies being promoted by the economic advisers — or at least the way those policies were packaged for sale to the public. The two groups are described as virtually at war with each other.

The book describes Clinton temper tantrums, and it depicts him as frequently indecisive and reluctant to delegate. It portrays virtually every member of Mr. Clinton's inner circle, including Hillary Clinton, as critical of the president's management style.

On the vital economic front, Mr. Greenspan is described as a central player, albeit once removed from the inner circle. The book recounts what Mr. Woodward calls a crucial meeting between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Greenspan in Little Rock, Arkansas, in December

1992, the month before Mr. Clinton's inauguration.

During the two-and-a-half-hour session, the Fed chairman told the president-elect that reducing the long-term federal budget deficit was "essential" and that the economic recovery could fall on its face if policies credible to Wall Street, particularly to bond traders, were not advanced. Mr. Greenspan, in later conversations with Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, put a number on what would be credible: cutting the deficit \$140 billion or more by 1997.

By tradition and law, the Fed is an independent agency — it sets monetary policy while the White House and Congress decide how much the government will spend, raise in taxes and borrow.

It is customary for the president and the Fed chairman to hold periodic meetings. But in Mr. Woodward's recounting of their relationship, Mr. Greenspan, a Republican appointed by President George Bush, comes across as a senior adviser, almost a teacher to Mr. Clinton. In what became a pattern, the Fed chairman made suggestions. Mr. Clinton acted on them, and Mr. Greenspan rewarded the action with approving words to Congress, or other public comments meant to signal his approval.

Mr. Greenspan outlined to Mr. Clinton an economic approach Mr. Woodward calls the "financial markets strategy." Policy was to be

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## Bosnia Talks Stillborn as Muslims Seek Advantage

### UN Plans Final Attempt To Get a Cease-Fire as Prelude to Settlement

By Roger Cohen

**GENEVA** — The Muslim-led Bosnian government, rejecting United Nations-sponsored cease-fire talks, appeared to be opting on Sunday for a deepening of the Bosnian war.

After the government delegation boycotted cease-fire negotiations for the fourth day running, Yasushi Akashi, the top UN official in the Balkans, first canceled the talks, then said he would make one last attempt to convene them on Monday.

Mr. Akashi's decision followed more fruitless efforts to end the Bosnian government's boycott, which has been justified by the continuing presence of Serbs in the eastern Muslim enclave of Gorazde, but is clearly linked more critically to deeper, tactical considerations.

"We want maximum pressure in the political talks on a territorial settlement," said Muhamed Sacirbey, the chief Bosnian delegate to the United Nations and one of a 12-member Bosnian delegation staying in the Hotel Richemond. "That is not achieved by a cease-fire freezing the Serbian advantage on the ground."

The Bosnian Army, strengthened by a new alliance with the Croats and by what UN military officials say is an improved flow of weapons, logistical supplies and ammunition up from the Croatian coast, has recently held its own against the Serbs and even won some minor victories.

Given this changed military situation, Bosnia's political leaders have become markedly less enthusiastic about stopping what had been a one-sided war, with the Serbs holding 72 percent of the territory.

"Hitler also offered a cease-fire while he occupied half of Europe," said Ejup Ganic, the vice president of the Muslim-Croatian federation. "We don't want to legalize the Serbian position."

The failure even to begin the cease-fire talks represents a considerable setback to the latest U.S.-backed diplomatic attempt to end the 26-month-old Bosnian war. This "contact group" initiative, has brought together the United States, Russia and the European Union, whose foreign ministers called jointly last month for a four-month cease-fire.

A cease-fire is regarded by the contact group as a critical prelude to a political settlement on a territorial division of Bosnia.

Mr. Akashi had believed the cease-fire was within reach. This led him to call the Geneva talks and prepare a plan for a cessation of hostilities, the positioning of UN troops between the rival armies, a withdrawal of heavy weapons and an exchange of prisoners.

But instead, the last four days were spent in a costly, unproductive, often grotesque minutiae, as officials scurried between the Bosnian stronghold at the Hotel Richemond, the large Serbian encampment at the Hotel Inter-Continental and the gloomy UN European headquarters here, to no visible effect.

The official differences were over the situation in Gorazde. This Muslim enclave came under Serbian assault in April, and its central area was supposed, under the terms of a NATO ultimatum, to be clear of Serbian forces by April 23.

But about 150 armed Serbs, variously described over the last six weeks by the United Nations as "police," "militiamen," "weapon-carrying civilians" and "soldiers," remained on the east bank of the Drina River just within the 3-kilometer (2-mile) exclusion zone set by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

These Serbs finally moved out Saturday, prompting Mr. Akashi to declare that the cease-fire talks could begin.

### Fifty Years After D-Day

**Herald Tribune** **Invitation On, Allies Land in France As Planes and Ships Blast Coast; Montgomery Leads the Advance**



• The concluding article in the Herald Tribune's series about the future of the relationship between Europe and the United States appears on Page 4. In it, Francis Fukuyama of the Rand Corp., the author of "The End of History and the Last Man," writes about what remains and what can be sustained of the Atlantic community that developed after World War II.

• From the New York Herald Tribune, 50 years ago, the reproduction of another historic front page, reporting the D-Day invasion only hours after Allied forces stormed ashore in Normandy. Page 8.







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BRIEFS

Its Ties to Italy

wait for Bush Plot

on Refugees

Ethiopia Vote

in Philippines

over Attali Book

DATE

calling from

# THE AMERICAS / NEVER 'ONE OF THE BOYS'

## Republicans Ponder North's Effect on Party

By Michael Janofsky  
New York Times Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — He cast himself as a pugnacious outsider, intent on fighting the political establishment in Washington, with no interest at all in forging friendships or coalitions. But now that Oliver L. North has won the Virginia Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate, defeating James C. Miller 3d on Saturday at the state party convention, political experts wonder how his obstreperous and conservative campaign themes will play while the

party keeps searching for unifying themes after the divisive national convention of 1992.

Mr. North, a former Marine officer and national security aide in the Reagan administration, won 55 percent of the vote to 45 percent for Mr. Miller, an economist and a budget director in the Reagan White House.

With no record as a lawmaker and a campaign dominated by his open disdain for Congress, for its treatment of him seven years ago after the Iran-contra scandal, Mr. North has dwelled on his maverick

role and the boilerplate themes of conservative Republicanism — traditional family values, less government, a strong defense, lower taxes — at the expense of a more well-rounded, fully articulated agenda.

"Part of his populist rhetoric flows out of political necessity," said Douglas Bailey, a Republican consultant in Falls Church, Virginia. "But he will never be perceived as one of the boys, and he will never become one of the boys."

Throughout a two-year campaign that climaxed with his victory Saturday, Mr. North drew in

thousands of new Republican voters as he traveled around the state, even in the face of criticism by the icon of conservatism, Mr. Reagan, and by Virginia's leading Republican, Senator John W. Warner.

With the sheer force of an engaging personality, Mr. North has argued as he did again Saturday that America is falling victim to the liberal policies of the Clinton administration, that government has no place in people's lives, that family structure remains the backbone of American society, that the country can ill afford any more cuts in military spending.

He also uses his experience as a Marine officer in Vietnam to reinforce his image as a can-do guy, even if what he can do or would do are not so well defined.

"I've never been afraid to fight despots or dictators anywhere on this globe," he said in his speech Saturday, leaving unclear whether he meant people in Congress or foreign leaders.

But Mr. North, 50, has taken strong positions on other issues as well. He is opposed to special rights for homosexuals, to cuts in Social Security benefits for wealthy people, to more restrictive gun laws, to higher taxes and to anything but English as the official language of the country. He favors a line-item veto, term limits and a balanced budget.

The furthest he wanders from a strict conservative agenda is supporting three exceptions for abortion: when the life of the pregnant mother is at risk, and in the cases of rape and incest.

But beyond what Warren B. Rudman, a moderate Republican and former senator from New Hampshire, called "a bunch of nice-sounding homilies and not too much substance," much of Mr. North's politics have been eclipsed by his constant, forceful harangues against the "imperial Congress" as a den of pampered, misguided hypocrites and professional politicians. His is the voice of a rebel, motivated in no small measure by his

personal six-day war of 1987, when a special House-Senate committee, which included Mr. Rudman as co-chairman, grilled him over his role in the arms-for-hostages deal.

As a staff member of Mr. Reagan's National Security Council, Mr. North was a central figure in a scheme to sell arms to Iran and divert the money to forces fighting the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

His role in the scandal is a theme that never dies and for many Virginia Republicans remains the basic reason they support him.

But other Republicans regard his bluster as more style than substance. And they worry that the substance will always be overshadowed by his past, leaving even some of his supporters uncertain how his insurgent tendencies would serve the state in Washington.

More than a few times during the two-day convention, the state party chairman, Patrick M. McSwain, stressed the need for party unity. But long before the convention began, the moderate wing was off in another direction, led by Mr. Warner, who said weeks ago that he would not support Mr. North.

"He would be a very polarizing force, no question about it," Whitefield Ayres, a Republican consultant, said of Mr. North. "He's not the kind of candidate that could forge coalitions. He may be a force for disaffected Republicans, like Perot voters and people who are angry with the party. But he is clearly not the kind of unifying Republican Ronald Reagan was."

Mr. Bailey agreed, suggesting that the qualities that got Mr. North nominated might work against him in the fall, or beyond, in the Senate.

"Clearly, Oliver North is a two-edged sword," Mr. Bailey said. "He clearly appeals to fundamentalist voters, anti-Washington voters who do not always vote. At the same time, he offends large numbers of people in the middle."



Oliver L. North, left, with Governor George F. Allen of Virginia after Mr. North won the nomination.

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### No Cakewalk for Kennedy

WORCESTER, Massachusetts — Edward M. Kennedy, the veteran senator and leader of the country's most famous political clan, has been telling voters in 121 cities and towns across his home state what he has been doing for the last 32 years in Washington.

"We have to tell the story," said Robert Shrum, a Democratic consultant who is advising Mr. Kennedy. "People have to know the record. We have to tell them what he's done. That's what campaigns are about."

The senator, 62, always runs hard. But analysts here say that this year, with the anti-incumbent mood abroad in the country, something is different. For the first time in seven contests, they say, Ted Kennedy may have something like a real race on his hands.

"For the first time in Massachusetts political history, this will not be a cakewalk for Ted Kennedy," said Ralph Whitehead, a Democratic political analyst and journalism professor at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. "It doesn't mean he'll lose, but he will not have the margin of comfort that he's enjoyed in the past."

Mr. Kennedy, who formally began his campaign at the Democratic state convention here Friday night and was unchallenged in his own party, is expected to run against Mitt Romney, a Republican millionaire businessman with no elective political experience who is best known as the son of George Romney, the former governor of Michigan.

The younger Romney, who is expected to win the Republican primary on Sept. 20, has said that he is prepared to spend \$3 million on the race.

Much has been made here of recent opinion polls showing that while most voters give Mr. Kennedy high approval ratings, they think it is time for a new senator.

"You wouldn't bet against him, but you wouldn't bet it heavily," said Lou DiNatale, a political analyst at the McCormack Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Massachusetts at Boston, which conducted one poll.

#### Governor Curbs His Ambition

WASHINGTON — Governor Carroll Campbell of South Carolina, a Republican who has been actively testing the waters for a possible 1996 presidential campaign, has abruptly announced that he will forgo the race to become president of the American Council of Life Insurance when his term expires next January. He is not allowed to run for a third term as governor.

Mr. Campbell, the current chairman of the National Governors' Association, was seen in Republican circles as a longshot for the Republican nomination but a potential vice presidential candidate in 1996.

But his press secretary, Tucker Eskew, said that after weighing the odds and the offer from the life insurance council, "He came to the conclusion that he didn't want to run around the country for two years for the possibility of a vice presidential nod."

#### Rostenkowski's New Lawyer

WASHINGTON — Representative Dan Rostenkowski, who dropped Robert S. Bennett last week as his lawyer, has named a former U.S. attorney in Chicago, Dan K. Webb, as his new lawyer to defend him against corruption charges.

Mr. Rostenkowski was chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee until his indictment on Tuesday and, as such, had been counted upon by President Bill Clinton to press his health care legislation.

#### Quote/Unquote

Mr. Clinton, speaking to sailors aboard the aircraft carrier George Washington at the D-Day commemoration: "If the allies would stay together and stay strong, we would never need another D-Day. That is what you are guaranteeing, and your country is deeply in your debt."

### White House Calls Book Inaccurate

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House moved quickly to reject a new book's portrayal of President Bill Clinton as following the lead of the Federal Reserve Bank's chairman, Alan Greenspan, on economic matters.

Robert E. Rubin, chairman of Mr. Clinton's National Economic Council, said the president "relates to Alan Greenspan the same way he relates to the other policy experts."

He said the president heard their views and made his own decisions. "There was no question about where the buck stops and who was making the decisions," he said.

The White House offered Mr. Rubin's comments after The Washington Post reported that a new book by Bob Woodward, an assistant managing editor of The Post, depicted Mr. Greenspan as "a senior adviser, almost a teacher to Clinton."

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, traveling with the president in Europe, dismissed the book as "all process."

"I think the American people will judge President Clinton and his administration on the basis of results," she said.

The presidential counselor, David Gergen, said of the book, "So what's new?" Mr. Gergen said similar material had been written before.

But White House officials were clearly uncomfortable with the suggestion that Mr. Greenspan was heavily influencing Mr. Clinton, and set up a conference call between Mr. Rubin and reporters.

"The president is extremely well grounded in these issues," Mr. Rubin said. "He came into office with a vision."

### AMERICAN TOPICS

#### Stanford Bursts the Bubble Of Rampant Grade Inflation

Stanford University in California is cracking down on grade inflation. Nobody has failed a class at Stanford since 1970, when the "F" for failure was dropped in favor of the euphemistic "No Credit." Now, failing students will receive an "NP" for "Not Passed."

Nor will students be able to withdraw from a course on the day of the final examination with no consequences, and then repeat the course again and again until they get the grade they want.

This practice has generated blameworthy free transcripts. But beginning in the 1995-96 academic year, students who drop classes between the fifth and eighth weeks of a quarter will have a W placed on their transcripts to mark the withdrawal. Students who are still in courses after that point will be in them for keeps. The changes will also bar students from retaking a course more than once, and all repeated courses will be recorded as such on transcripts.

"Stanford liberalized things like everything else, but just went further," said Gail Mahood, a professor of geology and chairman of the faculty committee drafting the changes. "Probably it overstepped. Now it's trying to bring its policies back into balance."

The president of Stanford, Gerhard Casper, said, "Unless you dare something and admit that you may fail, you are living in an illusory world, and that is not something that should be part of the notion of an education."

#### About People

Thomas S. Foley, speaker of the House of Representatives, stands 6 feet 3 inches (1.92 meters) and weighs 225 pounds (102 kilograms). This is down from 287 pounds four years ago, when he decided to start a diet and exercise program. "I didn't work well with a diet that was 2.5 ounces of poached white fish, one-half cup of string beans, one-half slice of whole wheat bread," Mr. Foley, 63, of Spokane, Washington, told The New York Times. He prefers to eat "in bulk," so he consumes

lots of potatoes, without butter or sour cream, and lots of salad. How did he get overweight? Mr. Foley said, "Washington life or whatever."

#### Short Takes

Aerodynamic drag must be cut to an absolute minimum for the new supersonic jetliner sponsored by a \$1.5 billion federal program. One technique, the Los Angeles Times reports, is a radical new design in which pumps would suck turbulent air off the skin of the wings through millions of microscopic holes. The so-called laminar flow over the wings would be virtually free of turbulence, cutting the drag.

More than 90 percent of U.S. playgrounds are too dangerous for children, according to a survey by the Consumer Federation of America and the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, a consumer watchdog organization. The survey, based on 443 playgrounds in 22 states, revealed that 406 of them, or 92 percent, had no cushioned surfacing under jungle gyms, slides, swings or other equipment. 55 percent had equipment that children could get their heads stuck in and 57 percent had equipment so high that falling from the top would cause injury.

Alaska now allows citizens to carry concealed handguns. To do so, an Alaskan must be at least 21 years old, with no criminal record, be fingerprinted and photographed by the state police, pass a gun safety course and pay \$125 for the permit. Arizona passed a similar measure in April. Alaska's governor, Walter J. Hickel, on signing the measure, said, "Those that impressed me the most were the women who called and said they worked late and had to cross dark parking lots."

People are keeping their own teeth longer these days, according to the Institute of Dental Research in Bethesda, Maryland. It credited the use of fluorides and sealants, better nutrition and better consumer education. The number of toothless adults dropped from 9.9 percent in the early 1970s to 3.8 percent in the mid-1980s. The rate of toothlessness among those 55 to 64 years old as cut in half, from 29.7 percent to 14.6 percent.

A Chinese restaurant in Norwalk, California, has "No. 35" Wanton Soup" on the menu for \$3.25. One regular customer, Barbara Blaine of Claremont, says, "I've never been brave enough to try No. 35."

## Mexican Prosecutor Favors Lone Assassin Theory

By Tod Robberson  
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The special government prosecutor investigating the assassination of Mexico's leading presidential candidate is backing away from his own widely publicized conspiracy theory, saying now that the accused gunman appears to have acted alone.

The prosecutor, Miguel Montes Garcia, said that he would continue searching for evidence against three men accused of assisting the alleged gunman, Mario Aburto Martinez, in the March 23 slaying of the governing party candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio.

But he acknowledged that no new evidence has surfaced against the three, all of whom were arrested and charged on the basis of photographs depicting suspicious-looking actions moments before Mr. Colosio was shot at a Tijuana campaign rally.

Mr. Montes's statement, issued late last week, was only the latest development effectively slowing the investigation while the nation gears up for body-contested presidential elections on Aug. 21. Officials of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party say they fear

that voter cynicism prompted by an inconclusive investigation could harm the party's chances. It has not lost a presidential election in 65 years.

Mr. Montes said he had collected 80 videotapes and 1,621 photographs related to the assassination, which occurred as the candidate was passing through a crowd of 3,000 supporters.

Since the beginning, Mr. Montes said, he has pursued the investigation based on two theories: that Mr. Aburto acted alone, or that he was aided by several accomplices who coordinated to block Mr. Colosio, impede his bodyguards and clear a path so Mr. Aburto could gain close access.

Mr. Montes said that he had always presumed that the assassination was the result of a "concerted action" and that three men currently in prison with Mr. Aburto — Tranquilino Sanchez, Vicente Mayoral and his son, Rodolfo Mayoral — played key roles.

"I must note in good faith," Mr. Montes said, that the investigation has not uncovered new elements of proof to strengthen the case against the three other defendants. "The hypothesis has been bolstered that the homicide was committed by

one single man: Mario Aburto."

Early in his investigation, Mr. Montes distributed photographs to the news media appearing to show Mr. Sanchez and Rodolfo Mayoral speaking with Mr. Aburto moments before the shooting. Mr. Sanchez also is shown in photos

appearing to grab one of Mr. Colosio's bodyguards around the neck at the same time a shot is fired.

Mr. Colosio was shot twice at point-blank range, with one bullet entering his head from his right side and another entering his abdomen from the left. Mr. Montes said

he believed only one gun was used in the shooting and that Mr. Aburto was the only gunman. The seemingly opposite trajectories of the bullets, he explained, were the result of Mr. Colosio's body spinning reflexively after the first shot to the head.

Thousands of homosexuals gathered at Walt Disney World in Lake Buena Vista, Florida, angering some conservative Christian groups. Some visitors said they felt uncomfortable seeing members of the same sex holding hands. Disney World did not sponsor the event on Saturday, and signs were posted outside the theme park explaining to visitors that "members of the gay community have chosen to visit the Magic Kingdom in their recognition of Gay and Lesbian Pride Month," and that Disney "does not discriminate against anyone's right to visit the Magic Kingdom."

Fourteen eighth-graders were suspended for stealing several hundred dollars worth of jewelry and souvenirs during a field trip from Hudson, Ohio, to Williamsburg, Virginia.

More than \$1 million in confidential settlements over four years has been paid out to women who were raped, sexually harassed or faced gender discrimination at the University of California, Los Angeles, the school said.

A man in a wheelchair rolled up to a car, shot the driver to death and was arrested as he tried to escape at a busy shopping center in Langhorne, Pennsylvania. The police said Colson Derby Jr., 40, shot 40-year-old Pat Mooney five times as Mr. Mooney sat in his car, then quickly wheeled to his car, flipped the chair inside and fled. He was caught several miles away.

NYT, AP, LAT

#### Away From Politics

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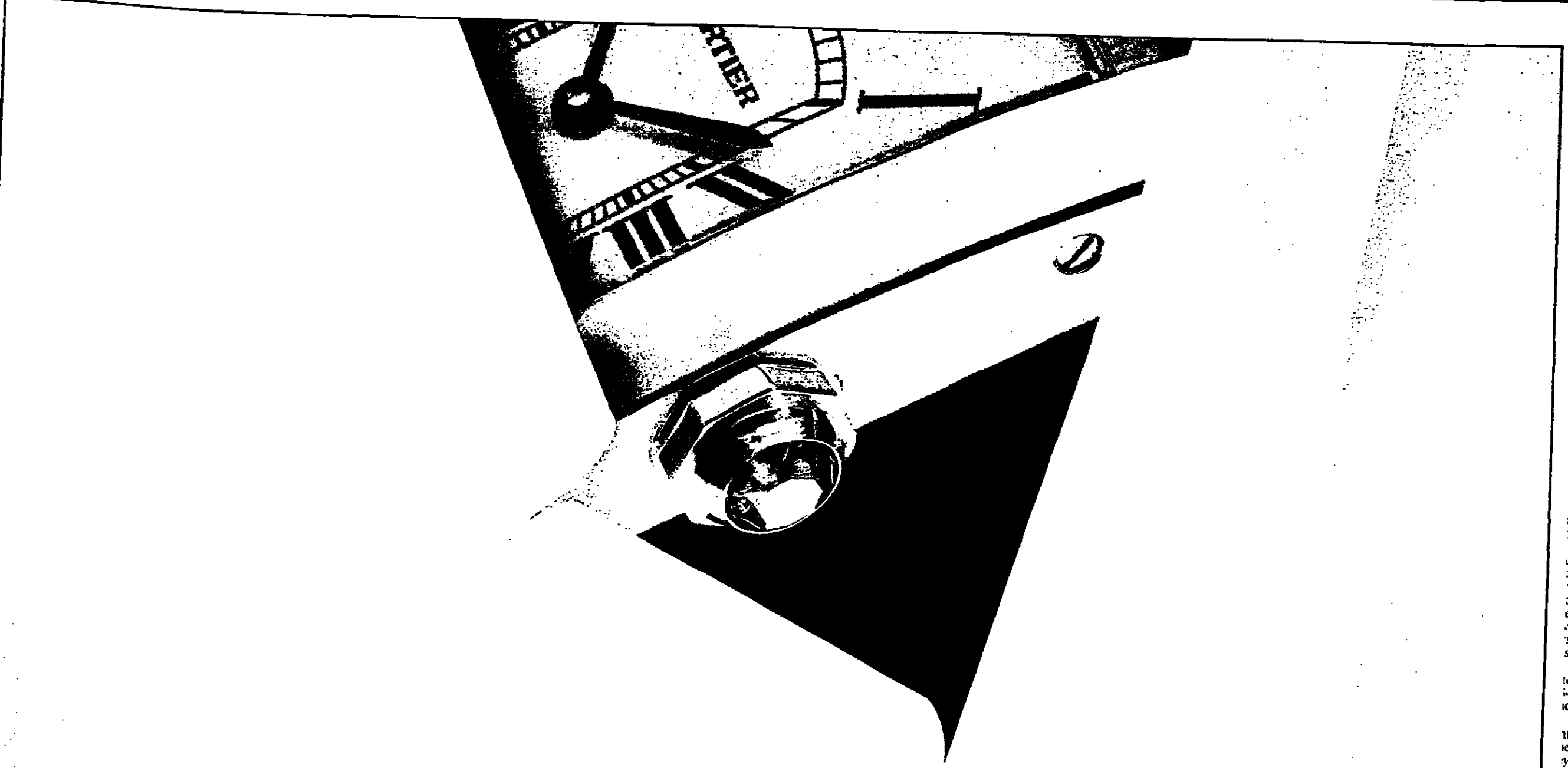
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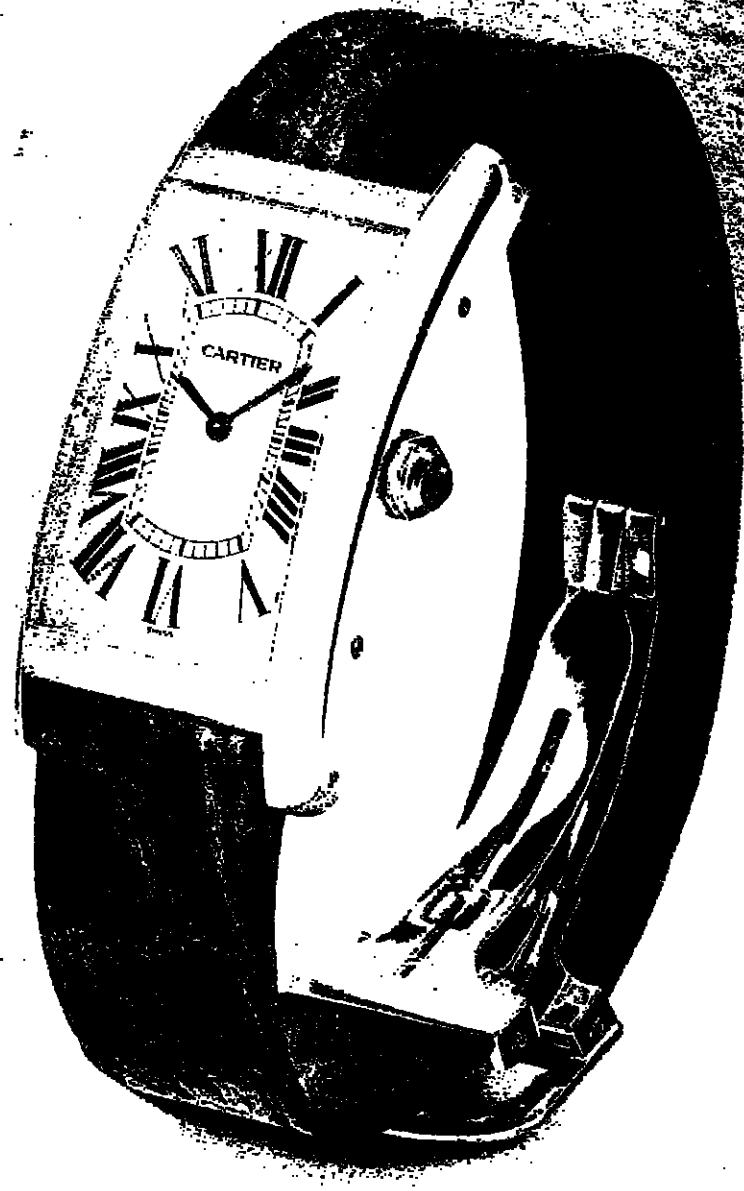








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## Beijing Keeping The Pressure On

By Lena H. Sun

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Chinese authorities have arrested a provincial labor organizer and a leading Shanghai dissident, part of an effort to ensure that the fifth anniversary of the Tiananmen Square crackdown passed quietly.

Zhang Lin, 31, was arrested in Beijing and sent to a detention center in his native Anhui Province, his wife said by telephone on Saturday.

Mr. Zhang, a member of a recently formed independent labor organization, has been on the run for two months. The group models itself on Poland's Solidarity union and claims to have 300 members nationwide.

Mr. Zhang suggested that dissidents were going to try to stage symbolic commemorative acts to mark the June 3-4 Chinese army crackdown on demonstrators five years ago, in which hundreds, perhaps thousands, were killed.

Public security directives were sent out weeks ago, and hundreds of policemen as well as office workers were mobilized to prevent even the smallest protest in Tiananmen Square or the university district.

The hunger strike of Ding Zilin and Jiang Peikun, two People's University professors whose 17-year-old son was killed by Chinese soldiers, was the only known public protest on the anniversary.

Mr. Zhang's wife, Ji Xiao, said she received a police notice Thursday saying Mr. Zhang had been turned over to authorities in their home town of Bengbu, in Anhui Province. She was not told when he was arrested by Beijing authorities or what charges he may face.

The couple's home has been under surveillance for two months. Mr. Zhang was nearly caught a few weeks ago when he returned home because his wife was about to have a baby, he said in an interview before his arrest.

"They said he had done a lot of bad things," said Mrs. Ji, who had her baby on May 21.

Mr. Zhang, a nuclear physics graduate from Qinghua University in Beijing, has been jailed five times.

## U.S. Warning to North Korea Military Showdown Would Be 'Devastating'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary William J. Perry warned North Korea on Sunday that a military confrontation over its nuclear program would bring "devastating consequences" and said that Washington may seek to impose economic sanctions on its own or with allies if the United Nations Security Council rejects them.

"We have discussions under way with our allies about sanctions," Mr. Perry said in a broadcast interview. "Even modest sanctions will be very painful for North Korea, considering the weakness of its economy," he said.

China, a member of the Security Council and a longtime ally of North Korea, has been reluctant to go along with sanctions proposed by the United States as a way of pressuring North Korea into complying with UN sanctions on development of nuclear weapons.

Japan also said Friday that it might be willing to impose sanctions even without a formal UN vote.

Mr. Perry said he did not believe a military showdown was imminent over North Korea's refusal to allow inspection of its nuclear facilities. But he said the United States would, if necessary, strengthen the 38,000 U.S. troops already in South Korea, and use them if fighting broke out.

Mr. Perry said a preemptive military strike against Pyongyang's nuclear installations "is an option." But he added that he would not at present recommend that.

"We do not see the danger of a war at this time and we're not going to take actions to provoke a war," he said.

Nonetheless, he said the United States would not hesitate to defend the South in case of attack.

"We will defend South Korea," he said. "We have a commitment to defend South Korea. We are capable of defending South Korea. And any war that would be started would have devastating consequences on North Korea."

North Korea is suspected of making nuclear weapons. It has refused to let international inspectors examine its stocks of plutonium, as required under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty that Pyongyang signed five years ago. Plutonium is an ingredient of nuclear arms.

The North says its nuclear program is peaceful and has refused to back down against international pressure. It has warned that sanctions would be regarded as an act of war.

On Sunday, the North said it would abandon the nonproliferation pact unless the United States agreed to direct talks. It continued

to show no inclination to allow full nuclear inspections.

North Korea does "not have the intention to meet an unjustifiable demand," said a North Korean commentary carried by the official press agency, KCNA, and monitored in Tokyo.

Should Pyongyang quit the non-proliferation treaty, inspectors would not be able to enter the North, and the Communist regime would have no legal reason to obey its pledge to shun nuclear weapons.

President Bill Clinton said Saturday that unless North Korea allowed inspections of its nuclear facilities, it was "virtually imperative" that the United Nations consider international sanctions.

Mr. Perry said the sanctions would be aimed at two goals: removing any nuclear weapons North Korea has, and sustaining the integrity of the nonproliferation treaty.

In a broadcast interview Sunday, a former secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, criticized the Clinton administration for moving too slowly against North Korea. He said the United States should have already sought UN sanctions.

"I'm not sure that the North Koreans understand how seriously we take the fact that they're not willing to abide" by the nonproliferation treaty, said Mr. Baker, who served

## Japan's Involvement Hits a Snag

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's minority government ran into strong domestic opposition over the weekend to its proposal for sanctions against North Korea, as leftist legislators denounced the plan.

The protests raised questions about how much Japan could contribute to any international effort to punish North Korea for its refusal to permit inspection of its nuclear facilities.

"The Socialists as a party are against this idea," said Wataru Kubo, secretary-general of the opposition Socialist Party.

"We should be cautious about sanctions before the United Nations has even decided on anything," said Mr. Kubo, whose party is the second most powerful in Japan's parliament and has traditionally been close to North Korea's Communists.

Under a 10-point package proposed by the government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, Japan would take action against North Korea including bans on trade, air links, investment and cash transfer, government officials said.

A former foreign minister, Michio Watanabe, said laws might have to be revised to let Japan

support international efforts to enforce a blockade of North Korea, which could involve a bruising battle in parliament.

"Japan can go ahead to stop the flow of goods, people and money without new legislation," Mr. Watanabe said. "But the Self-Defense Law must be revised in order to supply fuel, for example, to U.S. warships taking part in a naval blockade."

Under a 1952 bilateral security treaty, U.S. forces can use Japanese facilities to maintain peace and security in the region, but cannot necessarily receive Japanese support outside Japan's territory.

North Korea has put the Japanese government under additional pressure by warning that any sanctions would be seen as a declaration of war and that Japan could be a target for a missile attack.

Some Japanese conservative leaders indicated they were willing to fight a domestic political battle if the international community decided on sanctions.

"If Japan cannot do anything, the international community will stop dealing with Japan," said Ichiro Ozawa, a senior figure in the governing coalition.

## SANCTIONS: Korean Puzzler

Continued from Page 1

challenged and put in jeopardy if the international community does not respond properly."

The U.S. push for sanctions is likely to face resistance, however. China, with a veto in the United Nations Security Council, is reluctant to endorse them. Russia has proposed an alternate route, an international conference, but has not ruled out supporting sanctions.

Following its long-standing habit of making belittling threats, North Korea has said sanctions would be an act of war. But many South Korean officials say they do not expect any North Korean military action.

There have been hints from North Korea that the "act of war" statements merely signify that enactment of sanctions would violate the armistice agreement that ended the Korean War. But the risk of war is attested by the hundreds of thousands of troops who line the heavily fortified border between North and South Korea.

A big risk with sanctions is that, in practice, they take time to produce results. If they succeed at all, already, North Korea has used a year's worth of negotiations to increase its capacity for producing weapons from nuclear fuel.

In Haiti, more than two years of heavy commercial isolation has yet to force a change in regime and the Clinton administration is pondering an invasion to overthrow the government.

Serbia has resisted two years of UN sanctions and continues to aid insurgent Serbs in neighboring Bosnia. Five years after the sabotage of Pan Am Flight 103, Libya has refused to give up a pair of suspects, despite bans on imports

of oil equipment, military supplies and other machinery. Saddam Hussein remains in power despite a grab bag of UN sanctions that permit only humanitarian supplies and food to enter.

The threat to isolate an already largely isolated North Korea seems minimal considering the stakes as defined by the administration. Nonproliferation is a central facet of Clinton's foreign policy. Washington fears that North Korea could touch off an arms race in East Asia, with a nervous Japan prompted to rearm. The 40-year-old armistice line between North and South Korea would become a more dangerous flashpoint with the introduction of nuclear bombs.

"This conjures up a vision of an isolated and embattled North Korea run by a personalistic regime, with a nuclear weapons arsenal and a large conventional army on the border of South Korea," the American official said. "This is not a recipe for a secure East Asia."

Outside of East Asia, other countries with nuclear ambitions, including Iran, Iraq and Libya, are watching to see whether atomic agency inspections can be repelled with ease, a senior American official said. The agency has never turned to the Security Council to help it implement inspections. "This is the first test," the official said.

North Korea also sells military equipment to nations that the Clinton administration describe as rogue. Beyond missiles and technology, American officials worry about North Korea selling an off-the-shelf bomb. Washington wants to block Korea's acquisition of a nuclear arsenal, not just its use of one.

## India Test-Fires Missile, Ignoring U.S. Opposition

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Ignoring U.S. opposition, India has test-fired a ballistic missile that can reach targets in Pakistan and China.

The 8-meter (26-foot) Prithvi missile, with a range of 250 kilometers (150 miles), was launched from Chandipur, in eastern India.

The missile, which can carry a one-ton payload, will be deployed in a few months on India's border with Pakistan. Disarmament experts say India could arm the missiles with nuclear warheads, although India denies it has an active nuclear weapons program.

The final tests on Prithvi were put off last month because Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao did not want to anger Washington just before a meeting with President Bill Clinton.

The Prithvi and the longer-range Agni missile are showpieces of a project handled entirely by Indian military scientists.

Mr. Rao has been under pressure at home from both leftist and na-

tionalist opposition to continue the missile program.

The United States has been trying to persuade India and Pakistan, longtime enemies, to abandon nuclear and ballistic weapons programs.

This week, Frank G. Wisner, U.S. ambassador-designate to India, was quoted as saying that he hoped India would reconsider deployment of the missile.

India claims to need missiles for air defense and to counter the threat posed by Chinese-made M-11 missiles deployed by Pakistan.

India has successfully test-fired a total of four different surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles, including the Agni and the Prithvi launched on Saturday. The other two were surface-to-air and anti-tank missiles.

India exploded a nuclear device in 1974. It maintains a military force of 1.2 million, and has fought three wars against Pakistan and one against China over the past four decades.

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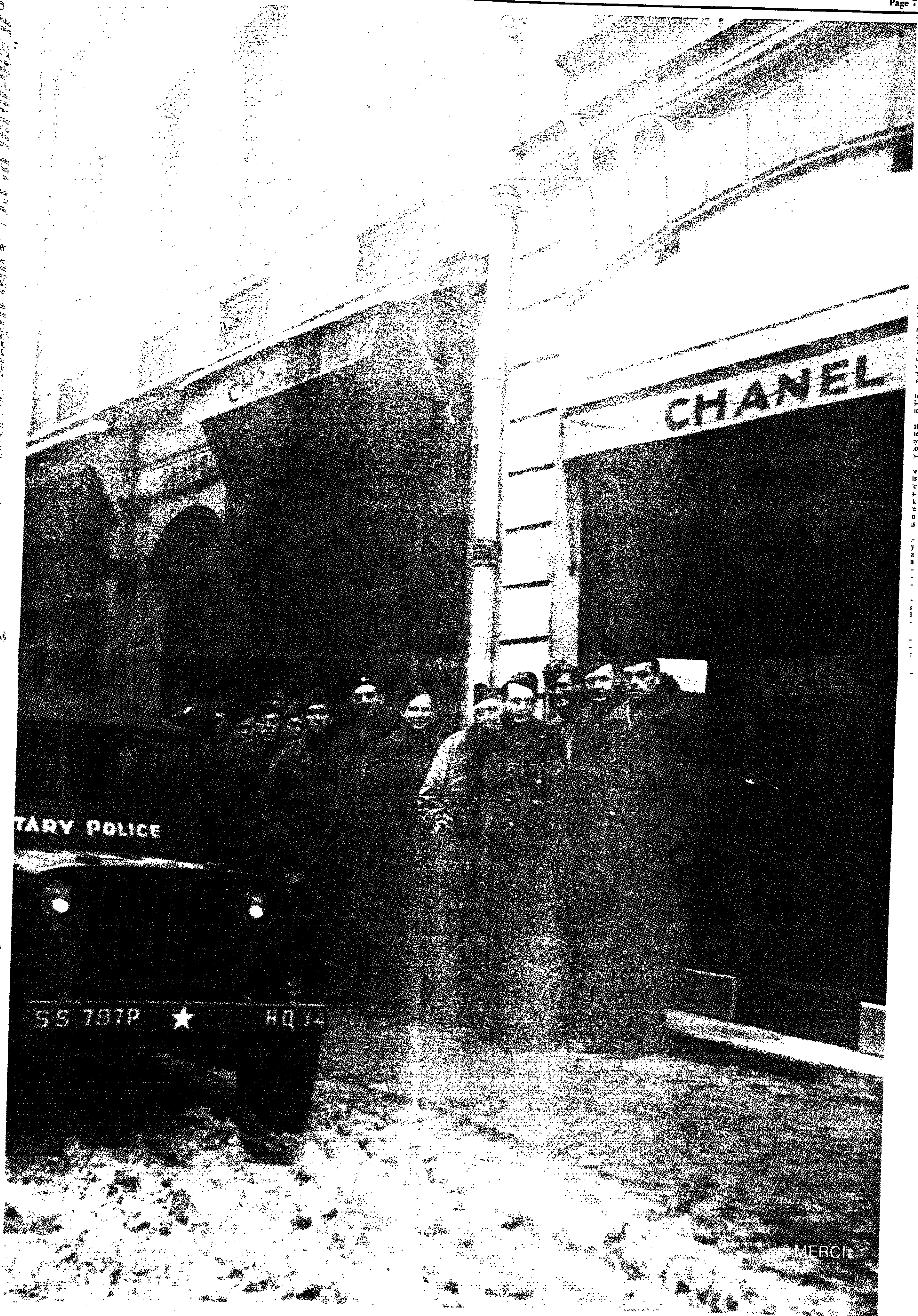
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# Invasion On, Allies Land in France As Planes and Ships Blast Coast; Montgomery Leads the Advance

## Allies Across Tiber on Heels Of Routed Foe

Planes Hammer at Nazis  
Jamming Highways to  
North; Tanks Follow Up

Enemy May Delay  
Stand for 150 Miles

500 U.S. Bombers Blast  
Rail Lines to Cut Off  
Flow of Reinforcements

By The Associated Press  
ROME, June 5.—Allied armor and motorized infantry roared through Rome today, crossed the River Tiber and proceeded with the task of destroying two battered German armies fleeing north. Allied fighter-bombers spearheaded the pursuit, jamming escape highways with burning enemy transport and littering fields with dead or wounded Nazis. The enemy was tired, disorganized and bewildered by the slashing character of the Allied assault, which in twenty-five days had inflicted a major catastrophe on German forces in Italy and liberated Rome almost without damage to the historic city.

Aerial forces including 500 American heavy bombers blasted rail yards at five points in northern Italy between Venice and Rimini along which the Germans might attempt to move reinforcements and equipment to bolster their beleaguered 10th and 14th Armies.

Foe Expected to Fall Back  
It is assumed that the Germans will fall back about 150 miles north of Rome. The northern Apennine Mountain range provides a formidable barrier. At no point south of that, will they find a natural defense line comparable to the shattered Hitler and Gustav lines.

British 8th Army forces advanced from the east, continuing to meet stubborn opposition, particularly northeast of Valmontone, where the Germans were fighting in mountain positions. The enemy had been driven completely out of the Sacco Valley, including the towns of Poggio, Poggio, Poggio, Guarcino and Cave. Palestinian, astride an important retreat road four and a half miles north of Valmontone, was seized by Allied troops yesterday.

British troops on the coastal flank of the Allied advance pressed to within six miles of the Tiber below Rome. Fifth Army troops pushing through the Alban Hills captured the towns of Grottaferrata, Marino and Genzano and bypassed some pockets of resistance.

Frenzied Throongs Greet Allies

By Russell Hill  
By Wire to the Herald Tribune  
Copyright, 1994, New York Tribune Inc.  
ROME, June 5.—Hundreds of thousands of the people of Rome, half-delirious with enthusiasm, surged like an immense flood into the broad streets and spacious squares of this capital city today to greet the men of the Allied 8th Army as conquering liberators and to give them the heartiest welcome an Allied army has received in this war.

The cumulative uproar from the applauding, cheering, shouting throngs of civilians had to compete with the sound of gunfire from the front north of Rome, where parts of the 8th Army were

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Hitler Loses Standing As a Vegetarian, Too

From the Herald Tribune Bureau  
Copyright, 1994, New York Tribune Inc.  
LONDON, June 5.—Adolf Hitler has lost his standing as a "vegetarian," according to Leslie Severs, newly elected secretary of the London Vegetarian Society.

"Our information," Severs said today, "shows that for some time Hitler has lived on liver extract."

"As for Mussolini," he added, "he may have taken up vegetarianism on doctor's orders because of stomach trouble, but we don't regard him as a vegetarian, either."

Insurance Held  
Subject to U.S.  
Anti-Trust Law

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Supreme Court, upholding a seventy-five-year-old decision, ruled today in a 4-to-3 opinion that the insurance business may constitute interstate commerce and is therefore, subject to Federal regulation under anti-trust provisions of the Sherman act and under the national labor relations act.

The decision in the anti-trust case was reached on a government appeal from an action by the Federal District Court for Northern Georgia dismissing Federal anti-trust proceedings against 198 stock fire insurance companies operating in six Southeastern states—a case which brought Attorney General Francis Biddle personally before the Supreme Court for the only time this term. The decision paves the way for similar Justice Department actions already planned against other companies.

However, Congressional attempts specifically to exempt insurance companies from interstate commerce regulation will be pushed with renewed vigor, in view of the Supreme Court's decision, it was made clear in Congressional and other quarters this afternoon.

Senator Joseph W. Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, and Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, have sponsored identical bills which they have said were suggested by the prosecuting of the Southeastern companies. The Senate measure has been the subject of

(Continued on page 13, column 1)

## Tough Fight Ahead Is Seen By Roosevelt

President Says Capture  
of Rome Finds Allies  
Poised for New Blows

Hails Victory With:  
'One Up, Two to Go'

Says Italy Will Get Help,  
but Cannot Hope for  
a Militaristic Empire

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The capture of Rome was hailed tonight by President Roosevelt with the exultant exclamation that it is now "one up and two to go," as far as the Axis capitals of Italy, Germany and Japan are concerned, but with a sobering warning that "it will be tough and it will be costly" before Berlin and Tokyo are also conquered.

Then, in another of the cryptic invasion hints that have kept the Germans flustered, the President, in words that were carried over all American networks and to the rest of the world, laconically remarked that the Italian triumph is only a forerunner of more blows to be struck by the United Nations.

"Our victory comes at an excellent time, while our Allied forces are poised for another strike at western Europe and while armies of other Nazi soldiers nervously await our assault," he said. "And our gallant Russian allies," he added in a sentence that suggested Germany will soon feel new offensives from both east and west, "continue to make their power felt more and more."

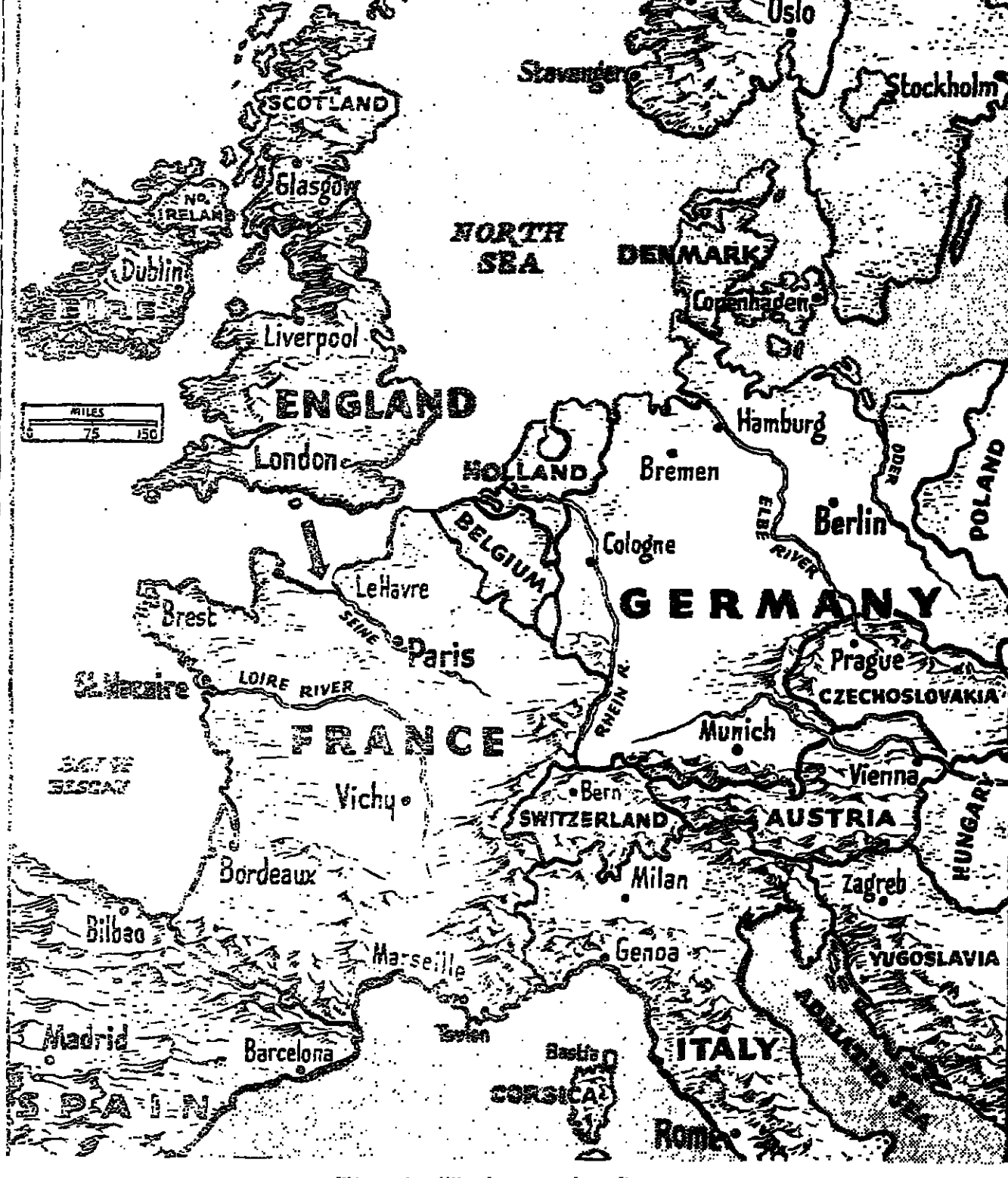
Concentrating on Germany  
So much did the President concentrate on what Germany has coming to it and so little did he speak of Japan, the never mentioned Japan by name and spoke of it indirectly only once, when he lumped its capital in the "two to go" category; that his words gave new emphasis to the fact that all of the 1944 Allied strategy is based on the best-Germany-first theory after which Tokyo will be spotlighted in the unenviable position of "one to go."

For the Italian rulers, the President had the warning that their dreams of building "a great militaristic empire" by conquering

(Continued on page 6, column 2)

## News on Inside Pages

WAR	CITY AND VICINITY
British protest use of Dardanelles by German Vessels. Page 5	474 cadets will receive degrees today at West Point. Page 13
Nazi tighten their penal code as the invasion nears. Page 8	Two city districts vote 10-1 today on Congress seats. Page 13
Eisenhower, Churchill keep in touch with De Gaulle. Page 8	Quill's backers are denounced for visit to Albany. Page 15
Power-producing train is given final tests in U.S. Page 9	Drive to clear dormant files to assist paper salvage. Page 21
Senate extends Pearl Harbor trial deadline for a year. Page 9	Brewster seeks right to re-hire men within 60 days. Page 21
Japanese v. guards are 25 miles from Changsha gates. Page 18	Jackie Coogan tells of air commando experiences. Page 19
Liberators sink a Japanese warship off Halmahera. Page 19	House conferees approve cabinet tax cut to 20 percent. Page 15
Polish Premier arrives in U.S. for important talks. Page 11	Ernest Woodruff dies; helped develop Coca-Cola. Page 16
War communiques. Page 10	Biddle again defends the seizure of Montgomery Ward. Page 17
Navy casualties. Page 16	Senate votes to limit food subsidies to one year. Page 32
SPORTS	EDITORIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS
First Fiddle wins as 25,553 attend Aqueduct opener. Page 22	Page 1
Goldbeck and Volk take Westchester golf after tie. Page 22	Page 1
Defense captures Minute Man Purse at Suffolk. Page 22	Page 1
Two-day rest welcomed by battered Giant pitchers. Page 23	Page 1
Yankess fare poorly as American League is scrambled. Page 23	Page 1
Overseas Letter. by Grayley Woodward. Page 23	Page 1



Where the Allies have struck in France

## Pope Acclaims King of Italy Gives Up Powers Rome's Escape From War Ruin

U.S. Troops in Throng That  
Cheers Pontiff's Speech  
From St. Peter's Balcony

By The United Press  
ROME, June 5.—Pope Pius XII spoke briefly this evening from the central balcony of St. Peter's to a vast throng crowded into the public square in front of that historic church. In his address he gave thanks to God for the fact that Rome had been spared.

Pope Pius, who seemed to be in good health, was cheered wildly when he appeared on the balcony after bells had rung for five minutes. The people waved handkerchiefs and hats excitedly. In the throng there were some American soldiers.

At 6 a. m. today crowds appeared before St. Peter's, demonstrating and requesting that the Pope come out. He appeared briefly and imparted a benediction from the balcony. He appeared again at 10 a. m.

During the demonstration this evening an American plane flew overhead, sprinkling flowers on the crowd, which included representatives of all the Italian political parties and a number of Allied prisoners of war who had escaped to Vatican City from the German Valtellina area.

(Continued on page 5, column 2)

## King of Italy Gives Up Powers To His Son, but Retains Title

Victor Emmanuel Names Crown Prince Humbert  
Lieutenant General of the Realm, Gives Him  
Royal Authority 'Irrevocably' for Life

By The United Press  
NAPLES, June 5.—King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy signed over his royal powers today to Crown Prince Humbert, as Lieutenant General of the realm, carrying out his pledge to Allied officials that he would give up the royal authority he has held for nearly forty years.

The King, who is seventy-four years old, did not abdicate his throne. A formal statement said that he had turned over all his powers "with the exception" to thirty-nine-year-old Humbert, who would hold them "irrevocably" as long as he lives, but that Victor Emmanuel would remain King of Italy and head of the House of Savoy.

The historic documents were signed at 3 p. m. in the King's study, surrounded by officials. The act was carried out to the letter of his April 12 pledge to the Allies that this appointment of Humbert as Lieutenant General will become effective by a formal transfer of power on the day on which Allied troops enter Rome.

The swift transfer of power came as a surprise to Naples political quarters which had expected the hard-ground head of the House of Savoy to resist to the

## 4,000 Planes Raid Axis From West and South

Heaviest Blows of 24 Hours  
in Calais-Boulogne Area;  
Versailles Is Hard Hit

By Richard L. Tobin  
By Wire to the Herald Tribune  
Copyright, 1994, New York Tribune Inc.  
LONDON, June 5.—Up to 4,000 Allied planes of every shape and size attacked Hitler's Europe in the twenty-four hours ended tonight from bases in Great Britain and the Mediterranean, dropping a total of 7,000 tons of bombs, according to unofficial estimates.

The heaviest of six raids from English bases during the day and night was an 8th United States Air Force raid on Boulogne, Calais and Dieppe in which 750 Flying Fortress and Liberators were escorted by 500 Thunderbolts and Mustangs.

There was no enemy fighter opposition, but the American flyers encountered heavy rocket and machine gun fire on the southern coast of England as a fireworks demonstration of the sort known in London as a "Brook's benefit" after the name of England's largest fireworks manufacturer.

One group of Mustangs, returning from the raid without meeting enemy fighters, spotted a Na-

(Continued on page 9, column 2)

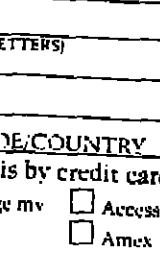
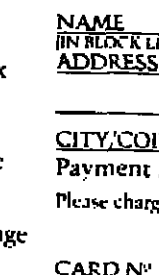
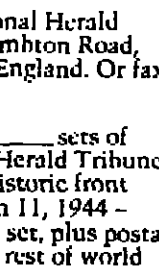
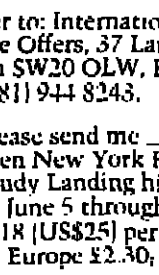
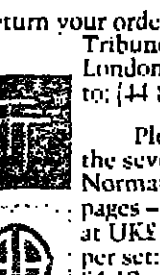
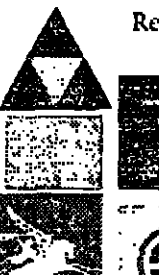
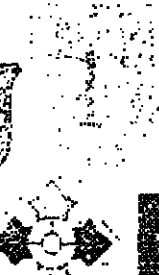
## 50 YEARS AGO TODAY

Follow the news of the D-Day landings in Normandy exactly as it appeared on the front pages in June 1944. These commemorative front page reprints from the archives will appear every day from June 5 through June 11th.

This way, our readers will be able to follow their excitement, successes and setbacks as the troops established beachheads across a 5-mile stretch of the Normandy coast

Because the Paris-based European Edition of the newspaper did not publish during the war, these pages are taken from the archives of its parent newspaper published in New York.

To purchase a set of full-size reproductions of these seven front pages (June 5 - June 11, 1944) printed on glossy paper, which can be framed or used as posters, please use the attached coupon.



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هَذَا من الاصل



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# Battle Raging Over 75-Mile Coastal Area

Attack on Europe Follows  
Air Campaign to Pre-  
pare Way for Land Force  
Invasion Center  
In Seine Estuary  
Air-Borne Troops Do  
After 'Terrific' Battle  
of Shells and Bombs

PARIS (AP) — A massive battle raged over a 75-mile coastal area in Normandy, France, as Allied forces fought to break through German defenses during the D-Day invasion of June 6, 1944. The battle, which lasted for days, was one of the most intense and costly in the history of warfare. Allied forces, including American, British, Canadian, and French troops, fought against the German Wehrmacht and Waffen-SS divisions. The battle was fought on a narrow beach, with German forces using heavy artillery, tanks, and infantry to repel the Allied landing. The Allied forces, however, were determined to establish a beachhead and push inland. The battle was a turning point in the war, as it marked the beginning of the end for Nazi Germany. The Allied forces eventually broke through the German defenses and pushed inland, leading to the liberation of France and the eventual defeat of the Nazis.

6 juin 1944.  
Merci aux amis de la France.  
June 6th 1944.  
Thank you to the friends of France.



Photo Keystone Paris

Galeries Lafayette.



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Bit of Glory for Clinton

With their country less threatened than it has been in many decades, ordinary Americans can relax. But presidents are left with precious few opportunities to earn foreign policy glory. That has proved an especially acute problem for Bill Clinton, who has shown an uncanny knack for making sensible, undramatic stewardship appear clumsy and inept.

But when glory cannot be earned, it can sometimes be borrowed. And Mr. Clinton is borrowing copiously on his current European swing through the legendary battle sites where American and Allied armies turned the tide against fascism in Western Europe a half-century ago. Beginning Friday with the blood-drenched beachhead of Anzio and continuing through Monday's climax on Normandy's rain-swept shores, the president is making the most of what the accidents of historical anniversaries and the powerful symbolism of his office have thrown his way.

The glory is borrowed, but fairly so. The heroism of these epochal battles belongs to all Americans; not just the World War II veterans of Mr. Clinton's father's generation but as the president himself put it at Neptune on Friday, to all "the sons and daughters of the world they saved."

Mr. Clinton has honored the past and its U.S. and Allied veterans with dignity. Both American veterans sensitive to the issue of Mr. Clinton's avoidance of Vietnam military service and foreign leaders nervously alert to any unsteadiness at the helm of their most vital ally have been reassured by the president's performance. Mr. Clinton and his speechwriters have done their homework, and it shows.

The president has dodged pitfalls and grasped opportunities. In his meeting with the

Pope, Mr. Clinton combined courteous respect with principled disagreement over abortion and contraception. He honored democracy by endorsing Italy's newly elected rightist coalition government.

Though the presence of neofascists in Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's coalition is jarring, especially during these anti-fascist anniversaries, any snub of Mr. Berlusconi would have pointlessly insulted Italian voters.

In England, Mr. Clinton's main risk is unflattering comparisons with wartime leaders like Churchill and Roosevelt. At Pointe du Hoc Monday, the comparisons will be with Ronald Reagan's rhetoric a decade ago.

In his first year and a half, Mr. Clinton has generally looked better at foreign policy when he travels than he has in Washington. Recall his positive notices in Vancouver, Tokyo, Seoul and at the Asia-Pacific summit meeting in Seattle. On these occasions, the reality of continued American power is self-evident; the usual roar of domestic criticism, partisan and otherwise, momentarily falls silent.

And perhaps foreign leaders are somewhat more aware than most Americans of the changed dynamics of a world no longer clearly defined by a Communist East and democratic, capitalist West.

When President Clinton returns to Washington on Wednesday, it will be back to hard decisions on North Korea, Haiti and any number of other continuing crises. But if past form holds, Mr. Clinton will probably come back with a temporary boost of energy and stature from his time abroad. He may also benefit, for a few days at least, from an infusion of borrowed glory from a more dangerous, if more heroic, past.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Let North Korea Know

President Bill Clinton is beginning to rally international support for economic sanctions on North Korea. Sanctions, especially those its neighbors are likely to impose, may have limited economic effect on the largely self-reliant North. But their purpose is political anyway — to show the world's resolve not to let North Korea trifle with the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty.

It is imperative that any sanctions enjoy the broad backing that only a vote of the UN Security Council can muster. Mr. Clinton is right to direct his efforts to that end.

North Korea is bringing sanctions on itself by sowing doubt about its nuclear intentions. It can head them off by entering immediately into talks on practical steps to assure international inspectors access to evidence of any past diversion of spent nuclear fuel.

North Korea has not yet foreclosed all possibility of getting at its nuclear past. So long as all the spent fuel rods are held in secure storage, it may still be possible to reconstruct the record of how much spent fuel, containing up to two bombs' worth of plutonium, the North may have removed from its reactor at Yongbyon in 1989. And North Korea has so far allowed the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify that an additional five bombs' worth of plutonium is not now being diverted while

the reactor is shut down for refueling. But Pyongyang's refusal to satisfy a reasonable request to set aside selected fuel rods for assay and its rush to remove the rods from the reactor have made it impossible for the IAEA to carry out its preferred method of sampling and raised broader doubts about North Korea's willingness to break the nuclear deadlock through diplomacy.

The North's action warrants starting down the road to sanctions. But it should not preclude the possibility of resuming talks.

North Korea's neighbors, especially China, are reluctant to impose a complete embargo, especially on vital oil supplies, for fear this would cause a chaotic collapse of the regime. And Japan might find it difficult to keep its Korean residents from sending hard currency home. Short of a total embargo, sanctions would do little to worsen the North's already bleak economic prospects.

An embargo on arms trade seems the most fitting first step, and sends an appropriate message to a garrison state. But the exact content of the initial sanctions is less important than the support they receive from other countries. Their main message is political: The world means what it says in insisting on a non-nuclear Korea.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Show Resolve in Bosnia

Loose as it already is, the international grip on Bosnia is getting looser. Talks on a ceasefire have had to be postponed because of the Bosnian Serbs' continuing defiance of a NATO "ultimatum" ordering them to withdraw from Gorazde. An American-supported plan to partition Bosnia between the new Muslim-Croat federation and the Bosnian Serbs is one more piece of fluttering paper. The Muslim-led Bosnian government thinks its military prospects are improving and prefers to fight on. The Bosnian Serbs and their sponsors in Serbia do not feel sufficient military or economic pressure to make the former yield up a fair share of their territorial conquests. Europe sees diminishing reason to keep its peacekeepers on the ground.

The awful truth of the Bosnian war is that both the parties and the outsiders have learned how to live with it. NATO, the United Nations and the humanitarian agencies, by containing and cushioning the effects, enable the struggle to go on. The war could yet expand into the inflammatory southern tier of Balkan states. That would generate a new wave of world concern. But such a development would make even less likely a concerted strategy to deal with the war and associated refugee flows, misery, political repression and

economic debacle in the northern tier. Meanwhile, North Korea is becoming an ever more potent international distraction.

A job needs to be administered to these transactions of institutional convenience that threaten to keep feeding the fire, rather than dousing it. There must be something to concentrate people's attention on the sheer madness of this state of affairs. Here is a simple proposal: NATO should start enforcing the UN resolutions, one by one. It could start with the six-week-old resolution demanding Bosnian Serb evacuation of Gorazde. There is no clearer or more typical case of Bosnian Serbian contempt of the international will.

Would the Serbs retaliate against UN forces on the ground? If so, those forces could be defended or removed. It seems the United Nations has taken to authorizing strikes and then informing the intended Serbian victims, which lets the Serbs halt the offending action and moot the strike. No more. A strike authorized should be a strike conducted. Period.

A policy of serious delivery on UN promises is not going to untie every knot in Bosnia. But it could break the dangerous and disgraceful pattern of inadvertent international complicity in the Balkan wars.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Fruits of Hungary's Revolution

The electoral triumph of Hungary's reformed Communists joins up a line of East European states, from Lithuania through Poland down to Romania, which have thrown out the free market reformers or installed governments that borrow some of their ideology from a collectivist past. These new parties must be watched, but it need not be assumed that they are secretly pursuing Stalinist models. Hungarians, it seems, threw out the government they

decried in 1990 for the sound reasons that destroy governments in the West: because it failed to deliver on its economic promises.

It is perhaps too quickly forgotten that Hungarian reformed Communists were slowly creating wealth and liberty long before it was allowed elsewhere. They have still to negotiate the shoals of coalition politics; but they have a popular mandate as they enjoy the first fruits of Hungary's "negotiated revolution": a democratic change of government.

—The Times (London)

# June 6, 1944: Disaster Could So Easily Have Struck

By Alistair Horne

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England — The triumphant success of Operation Overlord and the ensuing Normandy campaign, launched 50 years ago Monday, led to the destruction of German armies totaling more than 250,000 men, making it the greatest success by the Western Allies in all World War II. Its very success, however, tends to lead modern-day historians, in the brilliance of hindsight, to take it as a forgone conclusion. It was far from that.

Realization of the grim losses on Omaha Beach had, by midday on

## 1944 NORMANDY 1994

June 6, caused General Omar Bradley, a calm and competent commander, to fear that his 29th and 1st Divisions had "suffered an irreversible catastrophe." He came within an inch of ordering withdrawal of the Omaha force — the main bulk of the American D-Day effort.

Such a Dunkirk-style evacuation, disastrous as it would have been, illustrates just what a risky and courageous undertaking it was to invade Normandy in June 1944. It was, however, only one of the ways in which D-Day might have failed.

D-Day was one of the greatest single achievements in all military history, a triumph of British-American cooperation. The vast armada that set forth from England on June 6 was the largest that ever put to sea. In it were nearly 6,000 vessels — from battleships to tiny invasion craft — at least 11,500 aircraft, 156,115 ground troops plus three elite airborne divisions.

History can play strange tricks: D-Day could so easily have gone terribly wrong. Secret papers recently released in London suggest that, by 1944, it was by no means impossible for Hitler to have won the war.

In the first place, the invasion might have taken place in 1943 — or earlier. Stalin wanted an invasion as early as 1942. So did the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. But British caution, and — in this instance — good judgment, prevailed.

The disastrous Dieppe landing of August 1942, where the Canadians lost 3,369 of a total force of 5,000, illustrated the catastrophe that would almost certainly have overtaken any premature all-out invasion of north-west Europe. Success in June 1944 was predicated largely on massive Allied superiority in the air — which had not yet been achieved the previous year. Equally in 1943 the British and Americans had neither the essential numbers of tanks nor of landing craft.

Second, there was the weather. To get the right combination of tides and moon, there were only a few days in June 1944 that were acceptable. As it happened, the invasion was postponed from June 5 to 6, on the decision of the supreme Allied commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, because of bad-weather reports. Had it been called off yet again, the next possible date would have been June 18-19. But on those days, the worst storm in 40 years struck; 800 vessels were destroyed — together with the whole American floating harbor called Mulberry.

Thus, if postponed to June 18-19, the British-American invasion force would almost certainly have suffered the same fate as the Spanish Armada in 1588 — scattered and sunk without a shot being fired from shore.

Third, D-Day could have failed if the Germans had had access to anything resembling British intelligence. Had Field Marshal Erwin Rommel known where we were going to land, he could

have rushed some of his 60 available divisions to the threatened area.

An absolutely essential ingredient of Allied success on D-Day was the skillful (and British-initiated) deception scheme, Operation Fortitude. By pretending to have a whole army group under U.S. General George S. Patton in readiness in southeastern England, the Allies deceived the Germans into believing that the main invasion effort would take place in the heavily defended Pas de Calais.

Operation Fortitude succeeded so well that it fooled Hitler into keeping a whole German army, the 15th, tied down uselessly in the Pas de Calais even after General Patton's U.S. 3d Army had landed in Normandy, six weeks after D-Day.

If German patrol boats and submarines had been properly alerted by their intelligence on D-Day, losses inflicted on the Allied armada could have been devastating.

Then, when landing on deadly Omaha Beach, General Bradley's men ran unexpectedly into a first-class German division, the 352d, the only

one of its standard in Normandy. Casualties were appalling, higher than anywhere else — though slender in proportion to what was at stake.

If General Bradley had been forced to withdraw from Omaha, and had it been repeated on the British and Canadian beaches (where, thanks chiefly to Fortitude, the landings had met only limited resistance), the cutting edge of the D-Day forces would have been lost. Almost certainly a large proportion of the indispensable invasion craft would have been lost too.

Such a reverse would have meant the almost certain postponement of another Overlord attempt to the summer of 1945. The Americans were under strong pressure from the "Pacific First" lobby of Admiral Ernest King, the chief of naval operations, to transfer forces — and landing-craft — to the Pacific.

With British manpower critically depleted, the main effort against Germany would have been American. Under the rain of Hitler's "secret weapons," the pilotless V-1 missiles (which began landing, and causing

terrible damage and civilian losses, one week after D-Day), Britain's economy and morale would have been seriously impaired.

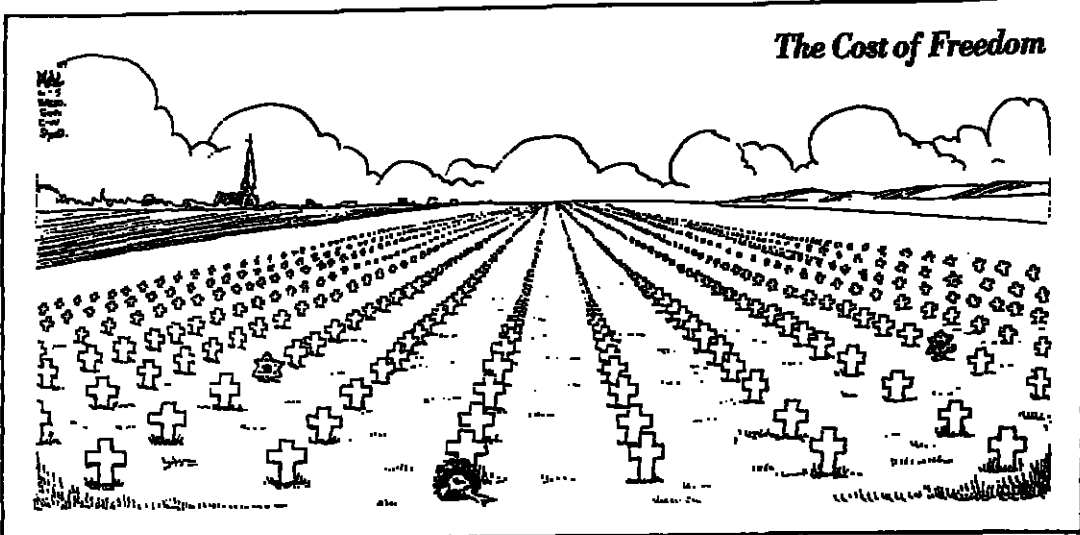
It was Field Marshal Rommel's hope that, if he could destroy the Allies on the western beaches, Germany might be able to force Stalin to some kind of stalemate peace in the east.

The 60 German divisions deployed in the west might even have tilted the balance against the Red Army, which had suffered millions of casualties.

If D-Day had failed, at best continental Europe would have been subjected to another year — and certainly the most terrible year — of war before liberation. Hundreds of thousands would have starved. The "Final Solution" would have consumed the last remnants of European Jewry.

Finally, Hitler's scientists had been working for years on an atomic bomb. They might not have achieved it by 1945; but, with greater certainty, the Allies would have dropped "Fat Boy" in Europe, not Japan.

With Allied ground forces stalled in the west, then the war might well have ended with the Red Army occupying all of a "naked" Germany.



confronting the Allies with a largely Communist Western Europe.

The recently released papers from the British Public Records Office show Hitler by April 1945 planning self-immolation accompanied by a terrible Wagnerian Götterdämmerung of destruction in Europe. With the war continuing through 1944 and 1945, it would have given him much greater opportunity to destroy Paris.

That none of these dread scenarios took place depended largely on two men — General Eisenhower and his ground-forces commander, General Bernard Montgomery — "Monty," like himself was superbly qualified to lead together harmoniously all the disparate Allied forces. But the detailed planning and actual command of the invasion forces, he had entrusted to General Montgomery.

The British general was the one man on either side who could have lost the war on D-Day. It almost certainly would have been lost if Monty had accepted the plan he inherited in January 1944. These had prescribed a wholly inadequate landing by three divisions. From the very beginning, Monty insisted the Allies land five divisions on a 50-mile-wide (80-kilometer) beachhead.

As it turned out, although final victory was to be delayed another year, success at D-Day assured the fall of Hitler. It also shaped the modern world. With American predominance in the war manifestly established — U.S. troops in Europe grew from parity with the British to a ratio of 3-to-1 — D-Day was the moment when America took the lead of the alliance. Today's frontiers in Europe and the structure of the 50 years of peace that followed hark back to that success. Without it, what remained of Europe would surely have been left to face liberation by the Red Army.

Mr. Horne, a historian and co-author of "The Lonely Leader: Monty 1944-45," was training in England for the Guards Armored Division when the D-Day invasion was launched. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

## The News Was of Liberation but Also of America

By Elie Wiesel

NEW YORK — D-Day came late for me, meaning that I heard about it some time after it happened. News didn't reach the place where I was as fast as most places. We were on the far side of an abyss separating life and death; we were the living dead. For us, news was never anything greater than the size of our daily bread ration. Normandy was not part of our universe.

Perhaps the SS guards knew more about what was happening in the world. Some among us were able to read their expressions. But I never looked at the guards. I was afraid they might notice me.

Just three weeks separated me from my home in the Carpathian mountains in Hungary. My body had adapted quickly to the horror of conditions in Auschwitz, but my spirit refused to accept it and persisted in keeping my mind far away.

I can't remember exactly when I heard the news. One evening, after work detail, my father told me what had happened. But both of us were thinking the same thing: Now the Allies are going to win the war, but it will come too late for us.

Only after the war did I grasp the magnitude of Overlord, a military operation of unprecedented scope. I devoured everything I could find about it: books, magazines, newspapers. I wanted to know how General Eisenhower had managed it. I wanted to hear all I could about those who fell on the Normandy beaches: about the paratroopers in the famed 101st and 82nd airborne divisions; about the young colonels and the grizzled sergeants; about how they took St.-Mère-Eglise and how St. Lo fell. I knew of the daring of some men, the panic of others.

I felt admiration, affection and gratitude for all those, known and unknown, who had come to

liberate the Continent from the curse of Nazism.

My personal D-Day came later. It was April 11, 1945. Comrades of the men who had stormed the beaches suddenly appeared in the Buchenwald camp to rescue us from death.

For everyone in Europe, the sight of the GIs brought feelings of hope and gratitude. Liberated peoples welcomed them without knowing quite how to thank them properly, exactly how to tell them how much we owed them. Lining village streets, girls jumped onto jeeps and tanks to kiss them; men offered cognac and Champagne.

Beyond the men in uniform, America itself fascinated Europeans. Never before or since were American culture, manners and style so profoundly and genuinely popular. The books of Faulkner and Steinbeck were literary revelations. There were long lines to see American movies. Jazz was the music that spoke to young people. Smokers wanted Camels and Lucky Strikes, not Gauloises.

Camus, Sartre and de Beauvoir, who were to mold the minds of a young generation, were openly fascinated by American-style democracy and art, by the American dream.

So strong was this mood that it generated a backlash: After their original enthusiasm, Europeans gradually developed a feeling of inferiority, and then resentment, vis-à-vis their liberators. Was this the start of a new era in Europe — particularly in France — a sobering and then a disenchantment?

I was living in Paris in 1948 when it seemed to me that a turning point was reached. The Communists

seized power in Czechoslovakia, showing that Moscow was determined to dominate Central and Eastern Europe. Communists everywhere, eager to follow the Soviet line, started looking for a cause — a political philosophy and system of government to hate and fight against. The United States afforded an ideal target. As Soviet repression worsened, the Communists stepped up their criticism.

Then, in 1950, came the Korean War. After that, everything American became anathema to Communists. Leftists carried considerable weight in intellectual and also political circles. Yesterday's saviors became, almost overnight, the devil's minions.

The silent majority did not really go along with this political fashion. People continued to admire American cultural achievements and consumer goods. And eventually, the Soviet Union ended up getting the punishment that it had sought to mete out to the United States.

Slowly, Europeans weaned themselves from Moscow's thrall, turning their backs on its propaganda of hatred and anti-Americanism.

And now, 50 years after D-Day, has the West come full circle? Are Americans again viewed as generous, faithful friends whose presence in Europe is helpful and welcome? No, let us not indulge in self-illusion.

But the memory of that day in June, when the heroism of American troops spelled a dawn of human freedom and dignity, should remind us always that courage ultimately outweighs illusions.

The writer, an author and lecturer, received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1986. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Americans Just Want a Steady Hand at the Foreign-Policy Helm

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Bill Clinton and his people came to Washington believing that foreign policy would matter little, if at all, to his political success. Late, very late, they have begun to understand their mistake.

Americans may say that they do not much care about foreign affairs. But making a mark in the world — being seen by other nations as a figure of authority — is crucial to a president's establishment of authority at home. So it is ominous for Mr. Clinton that recent polls show a sharp loss of confidence in his handling of foreign policy.

Mr. Clinton's present European trip is seen by the White House as an opportunity to improve his foreign policy standing. He is also going to make more speeches on foreign issues

in the coming month. But the assumption of all that is that the policy is fundamentally sound and just needs to be explained better. I think that assumption is quite wrong.

What people find troubling is that even if a particular policy has merit, it may be good for that day only. There is a sense of vacillation and incoherence, of policy driven by the vagaries of public opinion rather than by a president's first principles and a long-term vision of how to achieve his goals.

Certainly America's friends abroad have such feelings about Mr. Clinton's foreign policy. The International Institute for Strategic Studies, in London, said last week: "The United States, even more than usual,

does not seem to be following a steady compass." The Economist put it: "One of the few predictable things about Clintonite foreign policy seems to be that every zig will be followed by yet another zig."

One of Mr. Clinton's problems is his tendency to agonize in public — to talk about how trying the issues are. Then again he talks so often and so eloquently on so many subjects that he retains no mystery. The public prefers to have a sense of a president's basic virtues in foreign policy.

President Ronald Reagan was the opposite. He had a foreign policy so basic that no one could misunderstand: Put pressure on the Soviet Union but be ready, at least after

1983, to make deals with Mikhail Gorbachev on just about any subject. Whatever the merits of this Reagan action or that — Lebanon, Grenada — the simplicity of the grand design was highly effective politically.

Of course life is not so simple after the Cold War. No president can offer us a policy as two-dimensional as standing up to the Soviet Union. Skepticism is in order when Mr. Clinton is attacked by the likes of James Baker or Brent Scowcroft, who in the Bush years saw so miserably in Yugoslavia, letting Serbian aggression grow unchecked.

The trouble with American policy now is not a party matter. Charles William Maynes, editor of the quarterly Foreign Policy, was right when he told The Boston Globe recently that the whole foreign policy establishment "has been afraid to confront the new reality" after the Cold War. "Both parties want a cost-free foreign policy," he added.

But Mr. Clinton is president, and the burden is on him to offer credible policies for a new age. What can he do to improve not just communication but substance?

First, have a bottom line on the

tough issues, and tell the world — and the American people — what it is. It is fair enough to tell Americans that a problem is hard. But a president has to go on and say: Here is where we are going and how we are determined to get there.

Second, stop saying defensive things such as that he has talked with 100 foreign policy experts. Even if true, that hardly builds confidence that the president is a man with convictions of his own.

Finally, do not just talk firmly but act firmly. I believe that Bill Clinton's presidency would look altogether different today if, early on, he had made a real commitment to stop Serbian aggression and genocide — and led the Europeans to act with the United States instead of caving in to their faint-heartedness.

What is needed now is a signal of determination. The most likely place is Haiti, which for all the historical doubts about U.S. intervention is a boil waiting to be lanced. If the president really leads, the American public will support him.

To amend Shakespeare slightly: Steadiness is all.

The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: European Arms

PARIS — The conclusion of the session of the Prussian Landtag has been highly interesting. Herr Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, gave some singular details respecting the finances of the country. The Budget shows a continued series of deficits. The Budgets in every country in Europe are equally unsatisfactory. The only conclusion to be drawn is that all this financial weakness is due to the enormous armaments with which Europe is burdened.

### 1919: War Reparations

PARIS — The Council of Four has definitely decided upon a number of changes in the Treaty with Germany. Two meetings held yesterday resulted in President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George reaching the basis of an agreement. A number of changes have been made in the wording without affecting its principles. The question of reparation is still

unsettled. The Council of Four will probably not fix definitely the sum, because that would mean altering one of the fundamental principles laid by the Treaty, against which both President Wilson and M. Clemenceau are strongly opposed.

### 1944: The Invasion Is On

LONDON — The German news agency Transocean said today in a broadcast that the Allied invasion had begun. There was no Allied confirmation. The German broadcast could be one which Allied leaders have expected would be made with the purpose of upsetting patriot plans inside the conquered countries. The Associated Press recorded the broadcast, which said the invasion had begun from the west end and the French port of Le Havre was being shelled. The reported landings, if true, could be an Allied feint of which Prime Minister Churchill has warned the Allied world to expect in advance of the main Allied blows.



International Herald Tribune

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S.A. capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

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## WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by GS First Boston Limited, London, Tel: (071) 515 40 28. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. June 3

## Dollar Straights

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

## Governments/Supranationals

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

## Global Corporates

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

## Banks &amp; Finance

Issuer Con Mat Price Yld

## NOTEBOOK: When It's Anchors Aweigh

Continued from Page 1

way by telling him 'We came over and won the last one. Each nation did its share.' In a June 1 speech at a Washington war memorial, Mr. Clinton gave America's credit for liberating Europe in the view of the snarling British press.

"Fifty years ago, the men and women of America saved democracy in Europe and changed the course of history for the world," Mr. Clinton told the audience.

The Daily Mail tartly replied with an article entitled "How America Set Europe Free," by Bill Clinton, "quoting an official at the British Embassy in Washington as complaining, 'The least he could have done was mention the word Allies.'" and a long-suffering Canadian diplomat as muttering: "We're getting used to it."

The president was more a little diplomatic at Cambridge this weekend. "The British gave our troops the feeling that they were not so far from home after all," he said. "The British gave us inspiration: the Americans gave us return hope."

George Bush, the youngest U.S. Navy pilot of World War II, would have been in heaven. But if Dante had devised a third circle for a president with a problem of draft evasion in his past, he could not have done better than the D-Day anniversary celebration.

It is clear Mr. Clinton is trying hard to enjoy himself and stress that he is both honoring, and learning from, the past, even though his days are filled with talk about duty and conscience, and with colliding memories of "good" wars and "bad" wars.

He reviewed the troops; jumped up for a rendition of "The Halls of Montezuma"; stood for the color guards; watched jets flying in formation; gazed up at the flyers by Mirages, Mustangs, Spitfires, Liberators, Flying Fortresses, B-29s, Tornadoes, Hawkeys, Lynxes and Wellingtons, and listened to bagpipers play "Amazing Grace" and a brass band boom "Anchors Away."

There were no embarrassing incidents of mockery among the troops, like the one in March 1993 when the president visited the aircraft carrier Theodore Roosevelt and a Marine made fun of Mr. Clinton's policy on gays in the military by putting on a burlesque wig and miming around, and a commanding officer openly made scornful remarks about the three-hour visit representing the extent of the president's military service.

One sailor remarked sympathetically: "I think he feels the stigma more than we in the military do."

## ADVICE: Greenspan Is Heeded, Book Asserts

Continued from Page 1

designed to send a message to Wall Street and, ultimately, drive down interest rates. According to the theory, the economy would improve and, as a result, Mr. Clinton would have more tax revenue to spend on favored domestic programs and be re-elected in 1996.

The theory, and the policy Mr. Clinton adopted, bore little resemblance to the economic program on which Mr. Clinton had campaigned. Mr. Clinton's "Putting People First" campaign banner stressed government "investment" in programs that would improve the lives of middle-class Americans such as job training, early education and government promotion of cutting-edge technology. A middle-class tax cut and health care for all Americans were additional sweeteners.

As events developed, Mr. Greenspan's economic scenario was not entirely accurate. The bond market did react positively to Mr. Clinton's economic package initially, but then early this year nervousness about inflation began to push interest rates up again, and Mr. Greenspan's Fed raised its basic lending rate by 1.25 percent. Today, long-term interest rates are nearly identical to what they were when Mr. Clinton took office. But the economy is stronger now than in January 1993 and has added 3 million jobs since then.

## LANDINGS: The 'Magnificent Endeavor'

Continued from Page 1

waited, their faces blackened, for their leap into the dark.

General Eisenhower, the supreme Allied commander, whose decision it had been to launch the invasion despite desperately iffy weather, also wrote out an order of the day. "The tide has turned!" he said. "The free men of the world are marching toward victory!"

Sir Bernard Montgomery, the British general serving as ground commander, added his own hortatory words: "To us is given the

honor of striking a blow for freedom that will live in history."

By the end of the first 16 hours, 132,715 Americans, Britons, Canadians, Free Frenchmen, Poles, Czechs and others were ashore. "Fifty years on, we thank them all," said George Carey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who led the drumhead ceremony, described as a "national service of commemoration, thanksgiving and re-dedication."

He noted the special poignancy for many old soldiers in the audience of the words of Jesus that he took as his text, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Reminding the tens of thousands of on-lookers how much they and generations yet unborn owed to those who died on D-Day, the archbishop said that all during the war Eleanor Roosevelt kept at her bedside a prayer that said: "Help me to remember, somewhere out there a man died for me today. As long as there is war, I must ask and answer, 'Am I worth dying for?'"

Archbishop Carey paid tribute to all who fought to stop the Nazis, including the Soviet Union, which few other speakers this weekend have mentioned. He hailed those who had suffered on "the vast, heroic Russian front." But the whole drumhead ceremony, while unmistakably British in its ceremonial tradition, accorded a special status to the United States.

Not only Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the wartime president, but Abraham Lincoln, a wartime president himself, was quoted by the archbishop. And the Band of the Royal Marines, in their distinctive white topknots, was joined by the U.S. Army Field Band.

Sunday afternoon, the president and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, boarded the royal yacht Britannia to watch a flyover by 100 vintage planes, including a tiny, slow-moving Swordfish torpedo bomber of the type that sank the German battleship Bismarck, and to review the flotilla in the Solent, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.

## NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, June 3.

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# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Monday, June 6, 1994

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## CAPITAL MARKETS

### China Orders Clampdown On Short-Selling of Bonds

**BEIJING** — In a bid to bolster confidence in its bond market, China has ordered its securities houses to stop selling clients more Treasury bonds than the dealers own. The official China Daily Business Weekly reported on Sunday. The Finance Ministry has ordered securities houses to stop selling ownership certificates instead of bonds and to exchange all ownership certificates for real bonds or cash by June 20, the newspaper said.

China has sold more than three-quarters of its 87 billion yuan (\$10 billion) 1994 Treasury bond issue, just 60 days into the three-month issuing period. Many

brokers issued ownership certificates after they ran out of bonds to sell to the public.

"This practice, in effect, expands the total amount of Treasury bonds, endangering the country's macroeconomic management and investors' interests," the newspaper said.

This year's huge issue is the cornerstone of Beijing's battle against inflation, which rose at an annual rate of 20 percent nationwide in the first four months of the year.

Starting this year, the central government will not print money to finance its budget deficit. Instead, it will sell Treasury bonds to cover increased spending on energy, transportation and agriculture.

The government notice orders that all ownership certificates must be honored and that, starting July 1, any bond-trading institutions violating Finance Ministry rules will be suspended from doing business for three months to a year, the China Daily said.

The new rules come as Chinese brokers express concern that the success of the bond issue boded ill for Shanghai's A-share market, which has lost more than 65 percent of its value since opening in 1990, sending many people in search of safer investments. The A-class shares are open only to Chinese investors.

The two-year state bonds carry interest rates of 13 percent, just above bank deposits, and the three-year bonds are set at 13.96 percent.

China's last Treasury bond issue, in 1993, which was three times smaller, was completed a month behind schedule and only after state employees were forced to take bonds as a substitute for a portion of their wages.

In another development, China has decided it will soon issue bonds denominated in yen. Japan's Nihon Keizai newspaper reported. Daiwa Securities Co. and Nomura Securities Co. are underwriting the debt.

It would be the first bond issue sold in Japan by the Chinese government. The size and the timing of the issue have yet to be decided, the newspaper said.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Carl Gewirtz is ill.

### The 1994 bond issue is the cornerstone of Beijing's battle against inflation.

## Oil Rush Is Fueling Fears on Spratlys

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

**SINGAPORE** — Advances in drilling technology and growing interest in Western companies in exploring for oil and gas in the South China Sea are fueling dangerous disputes between China and Southeast Asian countries, officials and energy specialists said.

China and Vietnam have recently sought to reinforce their conflicting claims to large areas of the South China Sea around the disputed Spratly Islands by awarding exploration and production contracts to Western and Asian companies that say they can marshal the capital and technology needed for deep-sea drilling.

The introduction of new technology "means that the petroleum companies can move further out into the South China Sea, drill and recover oil and gas in rougher waters, and go deeper into the seabed to discover reserves," said A. J. Troner, Singapore bureau chief of Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.

Reflecting growing U.S. interest in the South China Sea following the lifting of the U.S. economic embargo against Vietnam, Occidental Petroleum Corp. recently bought a 45 percent stake in an exploration block 300 kilometers (185 miles) off the coast of southern Vietnam that is held by PT Astra of Indonesia.

Earlier, another U.S. oil company, Atlantic Richfield Co., bought 50 percent of an adjacent block held by British Gas PLC. (On Sunday, The Associated Press reported that the U.S. was the ultimate outsider, a fierce

individualist who made few close friends and drove himself hard.

Since mid-April, when Kidder, Peabody & Co. accused him of orchestrating a \$350 million fraud and dismissed him, placing him at the center of one of Wall Street's biggest scandals, Mr. Jett has been more isolated than ever.

For the first time since that scandal unfolded, Mr. Jett, 36, is speaking out about himself, his upbringing, his career on Wall Street and his days at Kidder. Only months ago, he was Kidder's employee of the year, a star trader who earned a \$9 million bonus in 1993. Now he is unemployed and under investigation by the Justice Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Many have speculated about how that fall took place. Mr. Jett offers no single answer. But in a four-hour interview last week, he kept returning to what it was like to be a black man in a largely white society, and how that has affected his career and his life.

Initially, he said, the notion of a certain isolation appealed to him. He talked of the lure of Wall Street as a place where he would be judged not by the color of his skin, but by the amount of money he could make. "The government bond market is exquisitely objective," he said. "It cares nothing about a person's race, color or creed. Trading was the perfect job."

But he was reminded again and again, he said, that that was not entirely the case. He recounted how out-of-town Kidder employees mistakenly walked up to one of his white colleagues to offer congratulations for his own promotion. "It never entered their minds that I could possibly be Joe Jett," he said.

Mr. Jett said he craved recognition, and tried harder and harder to achieve the performance that would bring it. In the end, however, it was that performance — the exceptional, but apparently phantom, profits he managed to show on the trading desk — that brought about his downfall at Kidder.

With the current investigations, Mr. Jett's lawyers would not allow him to discuss his trading. But he

## Vietnam Sets Course for Economic Ideal

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

**HANOI** — The offer would have been good enough to snap them out of their afternoon slumbers even a few months ago. But for the trio of pedicab drivers sprawled in the curbside shade, nothing less than a dollar for a 10-minute ride around town was acceptable.

"Not enough," said one of the group to a final offer, too unimpressed to shift his bicycle taxi into the city's fast-growing traffic, preferring instead to tilt his pith helmet down over his face, adjust his sunglasses and dream on.

Vietnam, while competing against other developing Asian economies for money

and technology to transform itself into a market economy and to raise its per capita income beyond \$200 a year, refuses to chase those goals at any cost.

Whether it is opposition to high-rise buildings and neon signs in Hanoi's graceful city center, or a landmark labor law now before the National Assembly likely to raise minimum wages and enshrine workers' rights to strike, a Vietnam that paid heavily for its independence is not about to surrender to anyone else's model for economic growth.

At the same time, Vietnamese expectations have been raised by a rush of companies eager to enter the market of 72 million

people, the second-biggest in Southeast Asia.

The end of the U.S. trade and investment embargo has created a bullish environment here in a country that expects half of the \$50 billion it needs by 2000 to build a modern economy to come from foreign lenders and investors.

But as the initial euphoria subsides and international suppliers of every product and service required by a war-weary, backward economy try to profit from their investments, the question will be asked whether Vietnam's expectations are unrealistically high.

"We don't want to wear a shirt cut for someone else," said Nguyen Khuyen, editor in chief of Vietnam News, an English-language daily. "Social equity and justice, this is what we fought for 30 years, and it remains the objective of the Communist Party."

Moving to bolster workers' rights and wages at a time when the country needs to find 1 million new jobs a year to keep pace with its population explosion — let alone double its gross domestic product by the year 2000 — appears to reject the path taken by some more developed Asian neighbors, where unionism is tolerated but not encouraged.

Such countries as Taiwan, Singapore,

See VIETNAM, Page 15

## Move to Ecu Far Off, BOE Chief Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LONDON** — The European Currency Unit will have a greater role in the public and private sector as the European Union moves closer toward monetary union, but the day when the Ecu is Europe's sole currency is still a long way off, Bank of England Governor Eddie George said Saturday.

The Ecu is developing rapidly, Mr. George said, addressing a meeting of international currency traders, and its importance should expand as it increasingly plays a "role at the center of the arrangements within Europe."

The Treaty on European Union calls for EU members to move to a single currency late in the decade. But the Maastricht treaty

also lays out guidelines on economic conditions that must be met for member nations to join a currency union.

Mr. George said that creating a single currency in the EU was risky when nations' economies were so diverse and when unemployment — at 17.8 million in the EU — was so high. Mr. George also said he was against any attempt to resurrect a global regime of fixed exchange rates.

"It would be a high-risk strategy to fix exchange rates when there are such large disparities in unemployment," he said.

Mr. George said EU member nations could expand the Ecu's importance by using it more for money-market operations and bond issues.

The two-day currency-traders meeting was dominated by worries that central bankers would introduce rules to limit the explosive growth of so-called derivatives, innovative but volatile trading products.

Dealers made millions in 1992 and 1993 by speculating on currencies such as the British pound and the French franc — whose values were linked to one another through Europe's exchange-rate mechanism — as central banks sought to prevent rates from moving below their pre-fixed limits. But the system was effectively suspended last year when European central banks made the fluctuation bands so wide that they were virtually meaningless.

(Knight-Ridder, Reuters)

## U.S.-Japan Talks on Telecoms Bog Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — Japan and the United States concluded two days of talks on access to Japan's telecommunications market with no major progress and an accord still out of reach.

The two sides, however, did call the talks that ended Saturday positive and agreed to meet later this month for another round of talks.

Meanwhile, the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, told the Los Angeles Times that the White House has concluded it would be unable to reduce America's growing trade deficit with Japan during President Bill Clinton's first term in office, it and no longer considers this a key political objective.

The principal disagreement in the U.S.-Japan talks centers on what criteria to use to measure progress toward opening the Japanese market. The talks had collapsed in February.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said, however, that the two sides had had "positive and constructive talks."

The U.S. Embassy described the meetings as "cordial and conducted in a positive atmosphere."

Under an agreement reached in July, Japan and the United States said they would adopt qualitative and quantitative criteria to monitor Japan's market-opening efforts to reduce its massive trade surplus.

The Foreign Ministry official said the two sides "didn't discuss quantitative criteria, but they did discuss qualitative criteria."

He added, "Both sides raised no objection to the adoption of several criteria to measure market openness."

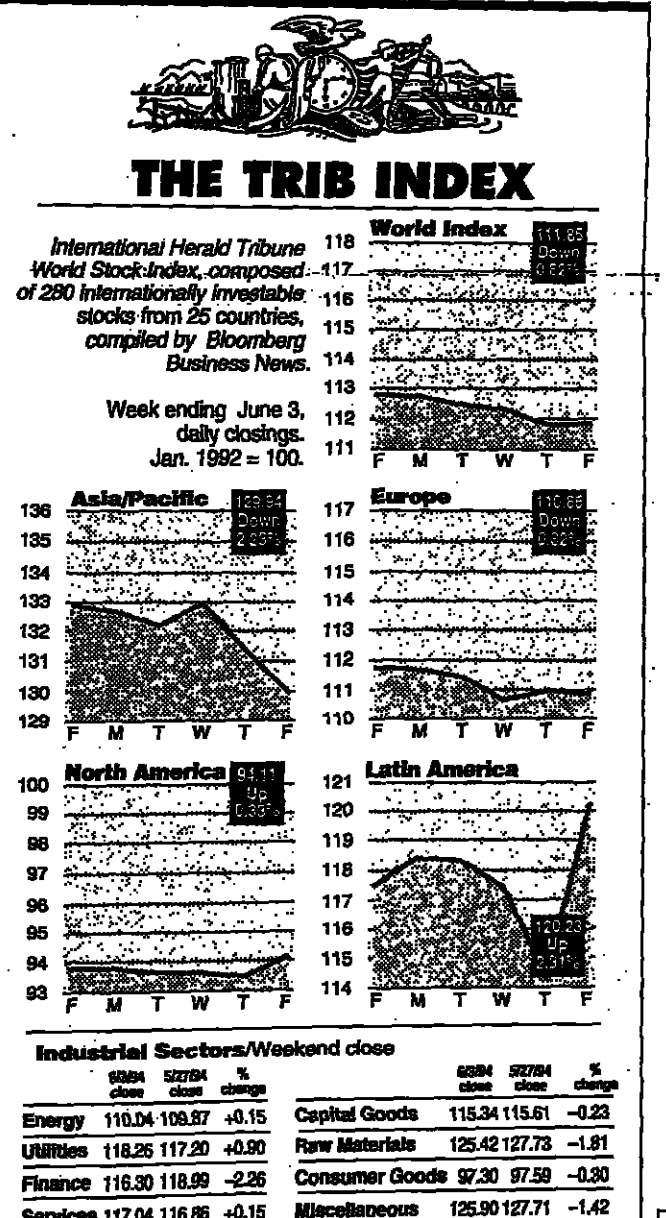
The U.S. statement said that "considerable movement was made in narrowing differences in qualitative criteria."

It also noted that the U.S. side had "indicated some major areas where the plan fell short of eliminating our concerns."

The United States contends that Japan imports considerably less of its telecommunications equipment than other developed nations. In 1991, Japan imported 5 percent of

See JETT, Page 17

See TRADE, Page 17



## A Stereo Freak Sounds Off

By Jacques Neher

International Herald Tribune

**WATERFOOT, Scotland** — Ivor Tiefenbrun, the 48-year-old founder of Linn Products Ltd., a maker of premium audio equipment, appears much more excited about the effect his products have on listeners than the more earthly details of sales, profits or production.

"I am obsessively concerned with sound quality, but I'm more interested in music than technology," Mr. Tiefenbrun said in an interview at a picnic table in the backyard of his factory, tucked away amid grazing sheep in the hills near Glasgow.

"Most people have never heard good high fidelity," he says. "It's the key that will give you access to the world of music, which is essential for human development and well being. The pay-off is that it changes your life."

A self-described "60s drop-out," Mr. Tiefenbrun over the past 22 years has built a Scottish version of the type of New Age company more commonly found in California's Silicon Valley. Most of Linn's 150 employees, including the boss, dress in jeans and work shirts. In Linn's brightly colored \$4.5 million (\$6.75 million) factory, there are no walls between managers and their administrative staffs.

The convivial atmosphere puts employees at ease, free to joke at Mr. Tiefenbrun's expense. "He hasn't a clue what he's doing," offered one long-time employee. "He's only the boss."

Childless or not, Mr. Tiefenbrun has established a reputation for Linn as one of top-quality names in the industry, first with its turntable — long considered one of the finest made — then with amplifiers, compact-disc players and loudspeakers.

One of the keys to quality is Linn's highly automated, yet people-intensive manufacturing process. Computer-directed robots deliver parts to work stations and take away assembled products, which they then automatically store in an adjacent warehouse.

Nevertheless, there is no assembly line. Each product is entirely assembled, tested and packaged

by the same person. "When you need brain surgery, you don't go to an assembly line, but to a single surgeon," Mr. Tiefenbrun explained.

Employees say the production process makes them feel responsible for the end product, to which labels bearing their names will be affixed. "I'm more careful because I know that if there's a problem, there will be no one to blame but me," said Margaret Jaconelli, who can assemble seven different products made by the company.

Despite Linn's lofty prices — its complete out-of-the-line system sells for around \$21,700 — sales have remained strong. Last year, revenue grew 19 percent, to \$11.5 million, and Mr. Tiefenbrun forecast growth of 15 percent to 20 percent in 1994. Earnings, he said, are reinvested.

Unlike many manufacturers in the sector, Linn has maintained a strong hold on its distribution network, often generating controversy in the trade by forcing dealers to abide by strict rules, spelled out in its confidential handbook for demonstrating its products and servicing customers. The company is currently in the process of winnowing out distributors and dealers that Mr. Tiefenbrun says are failing to meet its standards.

A distributor recently let go by Linn in France, Michael Sella, criticized the company for a lack of marketing savvy. "Their approach is that their products are so good that people will naturally want to buy them, and that you don't need to sell," he said.

Some critics also question the wisdom of Linn's long delay into the compact-disc-player market. The company relied throughout the 1980s on its "LP 12" model turntable, which remains a standard in the trade, while the rest of the industry flooded into the CD business.

But Mr. Tiefenbrun, who rallied against CDs when they first came out as "killers of music," due to what he viewed as their antipathetic sound, says it would have violated his principles to come out with a "me-too" CD player that was unable to deliver true high fidelity. Only after correcting what Mr. Tiefenbrun felt were flaws in CD-player technology did Linn a few years ago introduce its own system — priced at over \$6,000.

Articles in this series appear every other Monday.

### Cyprus Petroleum Refinery Ltd

#### DEBOTTLENECKING PROJECT PREQUALIFICATION

Cyprus Petroleum Refinery Limited (CPRL) are proposing to debottleneck their Crude Distillation and Hydrotreater Units as well as build a 24,000 cubic meter floating roof tank at their 18,000 barrel per day refinery at Larnaca.

Consideration for inclusion in the selected list of tenderers will only be given to contractors with previous experience in the design, procurement and construction of refinery or petrochemical projects. They will be required to demonstrate their ability and experience in Process Design Engineering. The successful contractor will be required to guarantee both the expected increase in capacity as well as the forecast performance.

Contractors wishing to be considered for inclusion in the selected list of tenderers can obtain the prequalification questionnaire as well as a description of the envisaged modifications incorporating the relevant P.I. diagrams, for an amount of Cyprus Pounds 1,000.00. Only contractors who have responded to this notice by 17th June 1994 will be considered further. Such contractors will be issued with prequalification questionnaire after this date.

Interested contractors are requested to apply to the General Manager, Cyprus Petroleum Refinery Ltd., P.O. Box 275, Larnaca - Cyprus, enclosing the amount of Cyprus Pounds 1,000.00.

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## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
<b>Floating Rate Notes</b>						
Krung Thai Bank	\$100	1999	3/4	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations \$500,000. [Chemical Securities Asia]
Abbey National Treasury Services	£100	1996	1/2	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Maximum interest 8%. Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. Denominations £10,000. [S.G. Warburg Securities]
Morgan Stanley Group	¥20,000	1999	1/2	100	—	Interest will be 1% over Libor until October, thereafter a fixed 4% Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. [Morgan Stanley Int'l]
People's Construction Bank of China	¥15,000	2001	0.45	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.275%. [J.B. Asia]
<b>Fixed-Coupons</b>						
ABB Finance	\$200	1997	6 1/2	100.815	—	Reoffered at 99.64. Noncallable. Fees 15%. [Goldman Sachs Int'l]
Council of Europe	\$150	1996	6	99.64	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. [JBS]
Deutsche Bank Finance	\$200	1996	6 1/2	100.79	100.05	Reoffered at 99.92. Noncallable. Fees 15%. [Deutsche Bank]
Export Finance and Insurance Corp.	\$250	1997	6 1/2	100.847	99.70	Reoffered at 99.66. Noncallable. Fees 15%. [J.B. Int'l]
LB Schleswig Holstein	\$200	1997	6 1/2	101.047	100.05	Reoffered at 99.89. Noncallable. Fees 15%. [Bordays de Zotte Wadd]
Morgan J.P. & Company	\$300	1997	6 1/2	101.067	99.95	Reoffered at 99.88. Noncallable. Fees 15%. [J.P. Morgan Securities]
Compagnie Bancaire	fr 1,400	1995	5 1/2	99.30	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. [Compagnie Bancaire]
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	it 200,000	2004	10.40	100	98.05	Exchangeable in 1999 into a floating rate note paying 1% over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 2%. [Banca San Paolo di Torino]
Manitoba	cs 150	1996	8	100.94	99.70	Reoffered at 99.45. Noncallable. Fees 15%. [Wood Gundy]
General Electric Capital Corp.	Aus\$ 75	1997	7 1/4	100.885	99.40	Noncallable. Fees 15%. [Bordays de Zotte Wadd]
Mitsubishi Estate	¥35,000	2000	3.85	101.855	—	Reoffered at 100.28. Noncallable. Fees 15%. Denominations 10 million yen. [Mitsubishi Estate]
Mitsubishi Estate	¥20,000	2002	4	101.90	—	Reoffered at 100.275. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations 10 million yen. [Mitsubishi Int'l]
Suedwest Deutsche Landesbank	¥20,000	1998	3 1/4	99.465	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.225%. [CS First Boston]
<b>Equity-Linked</b>						
Akum Perdana	\$135	2004	3 1/2	100	—	Redeemable at 125.69 in 1999 to yield 1 point over 5-year U.S. Treasury. Convertible at 19.11 nifty per share, a 15.80% premium, and at 250 nifty per dollar. Fees not disclosed. [Robert Fleming & Co.]
Sapporo Breweries	\$200	1998	2 1/2	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 2 1/2%. Terms to be set June 9. [Mitsubishi Int'l]
Olivetti	it 400,000	1999	3 1/2	100	—	Noncallable. Convertible at an expected 10% premium. Fees 2 1/2%. Terms to be set June 9. [Morgan Stanley Int'l]

## VIETNAM: Hanoi Sets Course for Economic Ideal

Continued from Page 13

South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand advanced through rapid development of low-skilled work forces, competitive exports and frequent decisions to favor economic growth over environmental protection. From a low base, these economies have seen their workers' skills rise and better-paid middle classes form. But progress has forced many entrepreneurs in these countries to look abroad for new sources of cheap labor to protect their export competitiveness.

Vietnam welcomes the trend, as booming foreign investment — more than \$1 billion in the first quarter of this year, compared with \$2.8 billion in 1993 — and expanding manufactured exports testify. But it plans to do so on its own terms.

"The more exactly we have followed a particular economic model, the greater our losses have been," said Do Du Dinh, head of the developing economies study department at the Institute on World Economy. "We adopted the Soviet model, which focused on heavy industry and centralized planning, and we failed. It left a strong impression. We now see in most cases some good things and some bad things."

Vietnam's support for a U.S.- and European-backed initiative to introduce fair wages and environmental protection into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade negotiations took it out of step with most of its Asian neighbors. They have criticized the idea as discriminatory and uncompetitive.

But backing an idea that might force developing economies to become less exploitative at home conforms with recently enacted string-

ent Vietnamese environmental regulations. It also sits squarely with the Communist Party's continued leadership of a country still heavily sensitized to the ideals of socialism, according to Vietnamese, foreign observers and business people here.

"There is a perception that education, health care and social welfare services have not fared well in the transition," said Eric Spiller, senior resident representative for the International Monetary Fund in Hanoi. He was referring to the *doi moi*, or renovation, process that began slowly in 1986 and has seen Vietnam accept a market economy and foreign investment.

**Vietnamese expectations have been raised by a rush of companies eager to enter its market.**

"The labor law is seen in the context of maintaining the public's willingness to continue the reforms," said Mr. Spiller. "It is in the interest of stability to bring the workers on board so that they don't feel at the mercy of a system they don't understand."

Most Vietnamese government officials, economists and foreign analysts agree that the continued smooth rule of the Communist Party depends on its ability to achieve economic growth without sacrificing Vietnam's identity to the wide income disparities found in other developing countries.

Vietnam wants to avoid a Latin

American situation, with huge slums outside big cities," said Mr. Spiller, who said he believed Vietnam could, and would, spread development to the countryside through improved agricultural efficiency and expanded value-added food processing.

Agriculture employs 70 percent of the work force, and accounted for 37 percent of gross domestic product in 1993.

"There is clearly a real commitment to maintaining the integrity of this society, to having economic growth without losing their soul," said Bradley Babson, the World Bank's recently installed resident representative in Hanoi. "They are not trying to import someone else's model."

Beyond the Socialist ideology, Mr. Babson said he had discovered that there were deep "social and cultural values" in Vietnam "centered around being fair."

"At the level of policy, the Vietnamese are very involved with fairness, valuing the labor force," he said.

Nor will Hanoi run up massive foreign debt to finance development, Mr. Babson added. "This government does not want to trade a set of political dependencies for financial ones."

Labor unions expect a shorter working week, more overtime payment and a rise in the minimum wage to \$50 from \$35 a week for unskilled employees of foreign-backed ventures to be contained in the new legislation.

The wages issue mirrors a growing local perception in Vietnam that foreign investors receive a disproportionate level of incentives, compared with domestic investors.

## SPRATLYS: Oil Rush Fuels Fears in Disputed Zone

Continued from Page 13

that serves as a production center for a series of outlying satellite wells.

Analysts said that these advances in technology had brought many areas of the South China Sea previously considered inaccessible into commercial contention.

Despite angry protests by Hanoi, Beijing is seeking to strengthen its South China Sea claim by encouraging Crestone Energy Corp., a small independent U.S. oil company, to start drilling later this year with China National Offshore Oil Corp. more than 1,000 kilometers south of the last undisputed piece of Chinese territory, Hainan Island.

Vietnam's claimed offshore boundary lies just to the south of the Crestone contract area.

The 25,155-square-kilometer Crestone contract area is immediately west of Mobil's Blue Dragon oil field and two gas fields, Sunflower and Orchid, discovered by British Petroleum Co. and Statoil AS of Norway and the Oil & Natural Gas Commission of India on what Vietnam says is its continental shelf.

Analysts said BP and its partners had discovered from 2 trillion cubic feet to 3 trillion cubic feet of gas but had not disclosed details of the find because of concern over China's reaction.

Beijing has reportedly promised naval protection if necessary to the operator of the Crestone drilling project.

Randall C. Thompson, Crestone's president, has been quoted by the official China Daily as saying that the company was accelerating its exploration and that drilling was expected to begin soon.

[The Vietnam Investment Review reported that Mr. Thompson had tried to meet with Vietnamese officials to work out a compromise on exploration in the South China Sea, but had been rebuffed, Agency France-Press reported from Hanoi on Sunday.]

Mr. Tromer, a Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, said China and Vietnam were using foreign oil companies to "stake their claims."

A number of other large offshore petroleum projects in Southeast Asia are inside the Chinese claim. They include the Natuna gas field, awarded by Indonesia to Exxon Corp. of the United States and the Indonesian state oil company Pertamina; and the Jinan gas field, awarded by Malaysia to Occidental Petroleum Corp. of the United States and the Malaysian state oil company Petronas.

Mark J. Valencia, an offshore resources analyst at the East-West Center in Honolulu, said that international oil companies were moving into prospective areas of the South China Sea to stake out positions in case oil prices rise and make commercial production from deep-water zones considerably more attractive in future.

Moreover, he said, disputed atolls in the widely scattered Spratly Islands could be used as drilling platforms to bring down costs.

China, Vietnam and Taiwan claim all the islands, atolls, reefs and submerged banks in the Spratly chain, Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei claim those parts that lie closest to their shores.

All these countries, except Brunei, have put military forces on the parts of the Spratly they occupy. China and Vietnam fought a brief naval battle in 1988 over several of the Spratlys.

Ananda Krishnan, chairman of MAI Sdn., a Malaysian company with petroleum interests in Southeast Asia, said the last thing the region needed was "a gunboat tacking an oil rig, and we might not be far from this."

## Easing Bond Yields: Just a Short Pause?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — U.S. bond prices rallied and yields tumbled last week amid signs the economy has slowed its brisk pace, easing concern about higher inflation and interest rates.

But many analysts predicted that inflation concerns would swell again and perhaps even

## U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

prompt the Federal Reserve Board to hike rates again this summer.

News Friday that that economy added 191,000 jobs in May, much fewer than the 289,000 economists had expected, helped send yields tumbling to two-week lows.

"The bottom line was the increase was way under expectations and that shows the economy is slowing down," said Patrick Reizer, who manages the \$77 million Heartland U.S. Government Securities Fund.

For the week, the yield on the 30-year Treasury bond dropped to 7.27 percent, from 7.39 percent a week earlier, while its price advanced to 87 22/32, from 86 13/32. Meanwhile, two-year notes yielded 5.85 percent, compared with 5.95 percent a week earlier.

Weak economic reports trickled out all week. On Thursday, the Commerce Department said factory orders in April fell 0.1 percent, surprising many economists, who had predicted a 0.2 percent gain. The Labor Department also said that the latest four-week average of state unemployment claims rose to its highest level since mid-February. And retailers reported slower sales in May than in April.

Bonds also got some help this week from falling commodity prices, a rising dollar and speculation the Federal Reserve Board was buying securities for its own account.

The Commodity Research Bureau's price index fell 2.05 points this week to 233.25, most of the drop occurring Friday. The CRB index is regarded as an indicator of inflation, which erodes the value of bonds and other fixed-income securities.

At the same time, however, analysts pointed to the fact that the economy continues to add jobs and that the unemployment rate is falling. Such trends, they said, might prompt the Fed to raise interest rates a fifth time this year when its officials confer in July at a regularly scheduled interest-rate policy meeting.

Anthony Karydakis, economist at First National Bank of Chicago, said he would "not be

surprised if the tightening already happens in July." He added, "We are still having signs that the economy has a solid momentum, which will keep Fed officials on the defensive."

Consumer prices rose only 2.4 percent in the 12 months that ended in April, down from 2.7 percent last year. But while inflation has not been a threat this year, this may be changing. In May, average hourly earnings jumped 6 cents, to \$11.11, the Labor Department said; economists had expected a 3-cent increase.

"What that tells me is labor scarcity is being reflected in upward pressure on wages and salaries," said Charles Lieberman, director of financial markets research at Chemical Securities Inc. "This economy is very close to full employment or at full employment, no matter how you measure it."

He added: "The economy is unambiguously strong. There's no way to avoid the need for higher rates."

But Stuart Weiner, economist at the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank, said that while "we are probably below the natural rate of unemployment," it would be "a mistake to expect inflation to be rising at exactly the same time as we slip below the natural rate."

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

## Russia Gets A Reprieve From Debt Payments

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

**MOSCOW** — The world's leading industrial nations agreed Saturday to reschedule much of Russia's debt for 1994, giving the country's troubled economy some badly needed breathing space.

The agreement, reached after two days of negotiations in Paris, reflected the West's desire to support President Boris Yeltsin of Russia and his economic reforms. It also reflected a degree of realism, since Russian officials have said they were unable to repay all of the Soviet debt now falling due.

Russia owes about \$80 billion to foreign governments and banks, most of that inherited from the Soviet Union, which collapsed in 1991. According to initial reports, the agreement reached Saturday would save Russia about \$7 billion this year.

The new schedule of repayments is intended to give Russia as much leeway as possible during the next two or three years, assuming that its economy will gradually gather strength. Some payments have been set back as many as 17 years, said Russia's acting finance minister, Sergei Dubinin.

But Russia is still expected to have to pay back more than \$4 billion this year in principal and interest, officials said.

Mr. Yeltsin and his government have promised to make good on the Soviet debt eventually, but they have asked for reschedulings to ease the current transition from socialism to a free market.

Some Western economists have criticized Western governments and banks for not being more forthcoming in rescheduling Russia's debts. Despite all the talk about Western aid, the critics have said, Russia has had to pay more in interest on old debts than it has received in new aid.

But Western officials and bankers have maintained that an orderly rescheduling of debt, rather than a write-off or default, is important in order to maintain Russia's creditworthiness and to allow it to continue borrowing on the international market.

Mr. Dubinin, who led the negotiations in Paris, welcomed Saturday's agreement, but said Russia would soon seek a longer-term, more comprehensive debt rescheduling.

Analysts said the new deal reflected a vote of Western confidence in Mr. Yeltsin and in Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin.

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, June 6-10

A schedule of the week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

## Asia-Pacific

• **June 6** Melbourne, Australia & New Zealand Banking Group releases results of jobs vacancy survey for May. Forecast minus 2.5 percent.

Tokyo: May imported vehicle sales. Toyota: May machine-tool orders.

• **June 7** Beijing: Fifth Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair. Through June 13, at China International Exhibition Center. Tokyo: Economic Planning Agency releases monthly economic report. Tokyo: Deposits and lending amounts at 11 city banks announced by the Federation of Bankers Association of Japan.

• **June 8** Canberra: Alexander Downer, new leader of the conservative opposition, addresses National Press Club on direction and policy over next decade. Hong Kong: Trade Minister Richard Nieuwenhuis of Britain speaks at a British Chamber of Commerce luncheon.

• **June 8** Canberra: Employment data for May. Forecast: Jobs rate to drop to 10.1 percent; employment to increase 11,000.

Wellington: Overseas trade prices, volume and terms of trade data for the January-March quarter. Forecast: Terms of trade to drop; export prices to decline but volumes to remain strong.

Singapore: Telecommunications Authority of Singapore to hold a ceremony in honor of the Public Mobile Data and Location Tracking Services Launch at Raffles Hotel. Earnings expected: James Hardie Industries, Japanese life insurance companies.

• **June 10** Tokyo: Bank of Japan releases bank lending and deposits for May. Tokyo: Bank of Japan releases May bank survey of business sentiment.

## Europe

Expected this week: Frankfurt: April manufacturing orders. Forecast: Up 0.7 percent. Frankfurt: April M-3.



London: World Gold Conference. Through June 7.

Luxembourg: Meeting of EU finance ministers to discuss inflation and economic targets for European Union.

Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development briefing ahead of ministerial level meeting.

Australia: Royal PTT Nederland NV to announce subscription price for initial stock offering.

Earnings expected: British Airport Authority.

• **June 7** Frankfurt: Western German first-quarter GDP. Forecast: Up 0.5 percent.

Frankfurt: May unemployment. Western Germany. Forecast: Up 17,000. Also, May unemployment, Eastern Germany. Forecast: Down 20,000.

Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development meeting. Through June 8.

Paris: Industry Ministry conference on Franco-German industrial relations.

Earnings expected: Vodafone.

• **June 8** London: U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer and central bankers address American Bankers Association.

London: April manufacturing output. Forecast: Up 0.5 percent in month, up 2.1 percent in year.

Washington: Federal Reserve Board reports April consumer credit.

London: April industrial production. Forecast: Up 0.4 percent in month.

Brussels: EU commissioners to rule whether Montecarlo and Royal Dutch/Shell Group will be allowed to merge across units.

Paris: Prime Minister Paul Rocard of Australia holds separate meetings with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and Foreign Minister Alain Juppé.

Earnings expected: Scottish Hydro-Electric.

• **June 8** Frankfurt: Bundesbank council policy meeting.

Paris: March industrial production. Forecast: Up 0.4 percent in month.

Europe: Elections to the European Parliament held in Britain, Ireland, Netherlands and Denmark.

Frankfurt: Daimler-Benz AG rights offering to be priced.

• **June 10** Paris: May preliminary consumer price index. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent in month, up 1.6 percent in year.

## Americas

Earnings expected this week: Club Med Inc., 50-Off Stores Inc., Northwest Airlines, 50-Off Stores Inc., The Home Depot, The Home Depot, The Home Depot.

• **June 6** Washington: Sixth annual Computerworld Smithsonian Awards honors innovators in computer industry, including Larry Ellison, president of Oracle Systems Corp., and Seymour Cray, founder of Cray Research Corp. and founder of Cray Corp.

• **June 7** Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Oncologic Drugs Advisory Committee considers new drug application from Burroughs Wellcome Co. for Nilotinib for treatment of breast cancer.

Silver Spring, Maryland: Food & Drug Administration's Vaccines & Related Biological Products Advisory Committee considers issues on development and design of vaccines for the prevention of Lyme disease.

New York: Grubb & Ellis Asset Services Co. and Rose Dowd Co. auction more than \$100 million worth of commercial hotels, resorts and golf courses at the Equitable Life Assurance Co.

Washington: Federal Reserve Board reports April consumer credit.

Washington: Commerce Department reports April wholesale trade.

Las Vegas: Nevada Election held to vote on whether to allow horseback gambling in the town.

Washington: American Medical Association plans to present significant new findings on the effect of second-hand smoke on women.

Washington: American Petroleum Institute issues weekly report on U.S. petroleum stocks, production, imports and refinery utilization.

Earnings expected: Giant Food.

• **June 8** Ottawa: Monthly housing starts.

Washington: International Business Forum presents the Second Annual Forum on Financing Infrastructure Projects.

Through June 8.

Washington: Mortgage Bankers Association of America releases its weekly report on mortgage applications.

New York: Money Magazine/ABC News releases weekly consumer confidence index.

Earnings expected: American Software Inc.

• **June 8** Washington: Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims.

Washington: Agriculture Department issues its monthly crop production forecast and world grain supply and demand estimates.

New York: Pensions & Investments and International Business Forum hold Fifth Annual P&I Investment Management Conference. Through June 10.

Earnings expected: Fred Meyer Inc., Shoney's Inc.

• **June 10** Washington: May producer price index.

Ottawa: May labor force survey.

Bethesda, Maryland: Food & Drug Administration's Cardiovascular & Renal Drugs Advisory Committee considers Genentech Inc.'s Advanta.

Phoenix: Bankruptcy court deadline for submission of offers to buy America West.

Houston: Baker Hughes Inc. releases its weekly survey of the number of active oil and gas drilling rigs in the United States and Canada.

Earnings expected today: Dycem Industries Inc., R2 Medical Systems Inc.

## Fed Bought \$700 Million On April 29

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — The top foreign-exchange official of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said the U.S. central bank bought \$700 million worth of U.S. currency through the sale of Deutsche marks and yen on the last trading day of April.

The disclosure, made during a quarterly foreign-exchange press briefing, marked the first details of how much the central bank spent during that period, when it orchestrated an intervention with 15 other nations to defend the dollar's value.

Peter R. Fisher, manager of foreign operations for the bank's trading account, said concerns over a weak dollar, brought on by the breakdown in U.S.-Japan trade talks and strong demand for marks, led to the decision to buy dollars, an effort to prop up the currency.

The Fed purchased \$500 million worth of U.S. currency against the German mark and \$200 million against the Japanese yen on April 29, Mr. Fisher said. The last major intervention taken by the Fed occurred in late May 1993, when the central bank purchased \$693 million against the yen, he added.

## Euromarkets At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

Bond Yields			
	June 29/94	Yr. High	Yr. Low
U.S. 3-month term	7.62	7.29	7.44
U.S. 6-month term	7.70	7.12	7.17
U.S. 1-year term	8.24	6.67	6.61
French 3-month term	8.62	8.27	8.62
French 6-month term	7.11	6.70	7.11
French 1-year term	8.82	8.67	8.82
German 3-month term	7.54	7.18	7.56
German 6-month term	8.72	8.33	8.72
German 1-year term	7.66	7.68	7.68
Italian 3-month term	7.31	7.30	7.31
Italian 6-month term	8.25	8.49	8.25
Italian 1-year term	8.71	8.64	8.71
Japanese 3-month term	8.05	8.24	8.50
Japanese 6-month term	8.75	8.25	8.01











## Shareholders Sink Kmart Stock Plan

By Stephanie Strom  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — A wave of shareholder opposition swept away Kmart Corp.'s plan to raise \$600 million to \$900 million by issuing stock tied to the performance of its specialty stores.

The defeat was an embarrassing setback for Kmart's management, which has been under increasing pressure from shareholders unhappy with its inability to rejuvenate the company's flagship discount store business.

The opposition's victory late Friday took the company and even the leaders of the dissenting shareholders by surprise and came in spite of Kmart's last-ditch efforts to get out the vote by extending the deadline for balloting by eight hours.

"I think all the people who worked on this are stunned that the company couldn't get the votes it needed," said Michael R. Zucker, director of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union's office of corporate and financial affairs. The union owns a small number of Kmart shares.

The dissenting shareholders, led by James Severance, executive vice president of the State of Wisconsin Investment Board, have argued that Kmart should spin its specialty stores off completely so that management can focus its attention on

reviving the chain of discount stores. The proposal, which would have offered the public the opportunity to buy stock that reflected the performance of Kmart's specialty store units, received the support of 61 percent of the shares voted. But under Michigan law, it needed the approval of more than half of the 416 million shares outstanding. The meeting was held in Troy, Michigan, where Kmart is based.

Joseph E. Antonini, the chairman of Kmart, who had personally lobbied hard on behalf of the proposal, said the company was disappointed in the outcome. He noted that the proposal was defeated in large part because 27.8 percent of the shares outstanding were not voted despite a last-minute scramble to win additional votes by Kmart's proxy solicitor, Georgeson & Co.

Mr. Antonini said management and the board would begin assessing alternatives to unlock the value of its specialty store units — its office and building supply chains, as well as its book and sporting goods chains — whose performance and growth prospects are overshadowed by Kmart's flagging discount store business.

"I think it may be a blessing in disguise because it tells management that its strategies are being questioned in a strong enough voice to smack them in the face," said Thomas H. Tashjian, a retail analyst at the First Manhattan Co.

## WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agency France-Press

### Amsterdam

Shares finished the week buoyant in busy trading, with the main AEX index up 3.34 points, at 403.08, despite lack of a clear forecast for the coming sessions. KLM finished down despite releasing good 1993-94 results on Thursday.

ING pushed ahead 2 percent after first-quarter results above analysts' expectations.

### Frankfurt

Shares moved ahead slightly last week, but the market still showed signs of nervousness over uncertain trends on bond markets.

The DAX index of 30 leading issues ended at 2,145.39 points, up 0.34 percent for the week, but it failed to pull back any more of the 4.83 percent it lost a week earlier.

Most of the gain came Friday as dealers spoke tentatively of recent share falls in Frankfurt coming to an end.

Commerzbank said it viewed earlier falls as exaggerated but believed markets would see only small gains during coming sessions in view of persisting uncertainty. The bank also forecast the DAX would soon hit the 2,350 mark on the back of expected stronger company reports.

BMW lost 40 Deutsche marks (524) to close at 823.

The bond market was depressed as uncertainty over U.S. interest rates continued.

### Hong Kong

Prices tumbled 2.5 percent during the week in volatile trading with the blue-chip Hang Seng Index losing 235.86 points, to close the week's trading at 9,234.27.

Average daily turnover shrank to 3,929 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$504 million), compared with the previous week's 6.96 billion dollars.

Most leading blue-chips lost ground, including Hongkong Bank, down 4 dollars at 85.50 dollars; Jardine Matheson, down 2.50 dollars at 59.50 dollars; Hong Kong Land, down 60 cents at 21.90 dollars; and Cheung Kong, down 50 cents at 37.75 dollars.

### London

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index of leading shares closed on Friday at 2,997.8 points, showing a weekly gain of 31.4, or 1 percent, after encouragement from the futures market.

On Wednesday, the index closed at 2,931.9, the lowest level for six months.

Inflationary fears were heightened by a recent study by British purchasing managers pointing to a shortage of raw materials, pushing prices upwards in May for the sixth consecutive month.

Shares in Euro Disney, which on Thursday announced that Saudi Prince Walid bin Talal bin Abdulaziz would buy from 13 percent to 24 percent of its capital, rose by 20.25 pence (30.5 cents) to 386 pence.

Eurotunnel rose 4 pence to 363 pence after dropping on Thursday as it launched its rights issue.

### Milan

Shares started the week well, only to fall back later amid political reverses for the government, with the Mibtel index finally creeping up 0.67 percent to finish the week at 11,709 points.

Dealers welcomed moves by the new Italian government Monday to stimulate the recovery with a package of reforms, but the optimism was punctured Tuesday by doubts about the leaders of the semipublic Mediobanca over the Ferruzzi affair.

Montedison meanwhile put on a credible 8.13 percent to 1,436 lira, while among the banks, Comit advanced 2.66 percent to 5,214 lira and Credito Italiano added 5.40 percent to end up at 2,381 lira.

Elsewhere, Olivetti was down 3.70 percent to 2,570 lira. Stet also slipped 2.15 percent to 5,321 lira.

### Paris

Worries about the situation on the other side of the Atlantic influenced the performance of the market last week amid worries of resurgent inflation.

On Wednesday, the pessimistic outlook pushed the market below the 2,000 point mark for the first time since mid-1993.

Although, damage was limited with regard to the CAC-40 index, which ended 0.8 percent down on

the week, at 2,041.74, it still was 10 percent below its year's peak.

Market analysts feared higher growth in the United States and Europe would come too quickly, pushing inflation. But some traders believed better news on unemployment and a turnaround in performance was imminent.

### Singapore

Prices staged a broad recovery on Friday after four consecutive days of losses.

The blue-chip Straits Times Industrial index closed 16.32 points higher at 2,268.70 while the broader-based SES All-Singapore index was 2.12 higher at 560.11.

Turnover fell to 93.9 million units valued at 233.3 million Singapore dollars (\$152.5 million) from 105.9 million units worth 263.8 million dollars.

Dealers said a statement by the Malaysian deputy prime minister, Anwar Ibrahim, on Thursday asking investors to ignore rumors and trade on fundamentals helped turn sentiments around in Singapore.

Idris, a finance company, led the active stocksm adding 15 cents to 2.47 dollars, on 7.7 million units. Mulpha International followed, climbing 13 cents to 1.94 dollars, on 6.4 million units, and Promet was next with a nine-cent gain to 1.39 dollars, on 4.05 million units.

Seaview, the hotel concern, led the gainers with a one-dollar hike to 10.20 dollars followed by the car distributor Cycle & Carriage,

which rose 60 cents to 11.30 dollars. Losers were led by OUB, which tumbled 1.15 dollars to 7.00 dollars.

### Tokyo

Domestic institutions joined foreign investors in active buying last week. The 225-issue Nikkei Stock Average peaked at 21,191 points on Thursday, topping the previous peak of 21,148 set last September. It ended the week at 20,954.19, up 0.9 percent.

The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all issues on the first section gained 0.5 percent, to 1,679.62, from 1,670.76 a week earlier.

Brokers forecast gradual recovery in share prices in the coming weeks with institutional investors following foreign players into the market, as a series of corporate business reports in recent weeks pointed to better earnings in the offing.

### Zurich

The week ended on a small high with the Swiss Performance Index rising 11.99 points, to finish at 1,792.18, an increase of 0.6 percent.

One dealer said trading was sluggish in view of holidays in several countries at the start of the week which saw many investors largely staying away. Most activity was concentrated in the banking and insurance sectors.

Of the industrials, Fischer slid back 90 to 1,410 and BBC lost 62 to 1,227. Nestle ended up 2 at 1,147.

## Strike Hits SEAT Over Job Cuts

Reuters

**BARCELONA** — Workers at Volkswagen AG's Spanish unit, SEAT, failed to show up for work on Saturday and threatened more strikes unless Volkswagen and the Spanish government produced a rescue plan for the carmaker.

About 1,500 workers stayed away from their jobs at SEAT's new Martorell plant to protest against working extra Saturday shifts while thousands of their colleagues are being laid off and capacity is not being fully used during the week.

They have threatened two more Saturday strikes this month and another on Thursday, June 23.

VW is pressing Madrid for substantial government aid to keep SEAT alive as an independent car producer, but the government says it is not prepared to pour in large sums of money. It also says it hands are tied by European-Union competition rules.

Industry Minister Juan Manuel Eguiguren he would not change his position when he meets with the VW chairman, Ferdinand Piech, this week.

VW, which wants to slash several thousand jobs at SEAT, says it needs 800 million Deutsche marks (\$480 million) to restructure.

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France F.F.	1,950	40	1,070	590
Germany D.M.	700	32	385	210
Great Britain £	210	32	115	65
Greece Dr.	75,000	26	41,000	22,000
Ireland £Ir.	230	37	125	68
Italy Lire	500,000	47	275,000	150,000
Luxembourg L. Fr.	14,000	38	7,700	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	40	420	230
Norway N.Kr.	3,500	36	1,900	1,050
Portugal Esc.	47,000	39	26,000	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	34	26,500	14,500
- hand deliv. Madrid	55,000	24	27,500	14,500
Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.	3,100	34	1,700	900
- hand delivery	3,500	26	1,900	1,000
Switzerland S.Fr.	610	44	335	185
Rest of Europe ex CEI	485		265	145
CEI N. Africa, former French African, Middle East	630		345	190
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	780		430	235
Rest of Africa	900		495	270

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## Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

All figures are as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

Stock Indexes					Money Rates				
	June 22	June 27	Chng		United States	June 3	May 27		
DJ Indus.	3772.22	3757.14	+0.40	%	Discount rate	7 1/2	7 1/2		
DJ Util.	187.06	186.73	+0.18	%	Prime rate	7 1/2	7 1/2		
DJ Trans.	1618.41	1622.35	-0.27	%	Federal funds rate	4 3/16	4 3/16		
S & P 100	425.26	424.42	+0.43	%	Japan				
S & P 500	460.13	457.33	+0.61	%	Discount	1 1/2	1 1/2		
S & P Ind	335.73	333.31	+0.45	%	Call money	1 15/16	1 1/8		
NYSE Co	254.24	252.79	+0.61	%	3-month interbank	2 1/16	2 1/16		
Bremen	2997.80	2996.40	+1.08	%	Germany				
FTSE 100	2379.80	2346.90	+1.40	%	Lombard	4.00	4.00		
Japan				%	Call money	5.20	5.00		
Nikkei 225	20,954	20,777	+0.85	%	3-month interbank	5.30	5.30		
Germany				%	Swiss				
DAX	2148.39	2140.99	+0.35	%	Bank base rate	5 1/2	5 1/2		
Hong Kong	9234.27	9478.13	-2.49	%	Call money	5 1/2	5.00		
Hang Seng				%	3-month interbank	5 3/16	5 1/16		
World				%	Gold	June 22	June 27		
MSCI	616.90	617.38	-0.06	%	London a.m. fix	382.95	385.40	-0.64	

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

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# MONDAY SPORTS

## Rangers Take 2-1 Lead As Canucks Self-Destruct

**The Associated Press**  
VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Goodbye Pavel. Goodbye McLean's magic. Goodbye home-ice advantage in the Stanley Cup championship series.  
Pavel Bure was ejected after high-sticking Jay Wells in the face. Kirk McLean put the puck into his own net and the New York Rangers capitalized on all that to beat the Vancouver Canucks, 5-1, Saturday night and take a two-game-to-one lead in the best-of-7 series.

"Maybe if the first goal doesn't go in, we keep the momentum," said McLean, who stopped 89 of 93 shots in the first two games but was done in by bad breaks and his own bad play in Game 3. "Everything kind of collapsed from then on."

Vancouver was leading, 1-0, on Bure's first goal of the series when McLean, who stole Game 1 with his 52-save performance, steered Brian Leetch's shot into the net 13:39 into the game.

Simply trying to keep possession in Vancouver ice, Leetch, who scored again in the second period, flipped the puck toward the net. McLean got down on one knee and prepared to stop the puck, to the corner, but it hit his right skate and trickled between his pads.

"They were pressuring us pretty good and we were trying to survive," Leetch said. "To get a freak goal like that, it obviously deflated them."

Then, with the Canucks on a power play at 18:21, Bure and Wells came together near the right boards and Bure, trying to lift Wells's stick with his own, jerked his stick into Wells's face.

Referee Andy vanHellemond assessed the automatic five-minute major and game misconduct penalties.

Fifty-four seconds later, Glenn Anderson scored the winner for the second consecutive game and the Canucks never responded.

Bure, who led the league with 60 regular-season goals and has a league-high 14 in the playoffs, will not be suspended, said the NHL's senior vice president, Brian Burke.

Mike Richter made 24 saves for the Rangers, who had temporarily surrendered the home-ice edge by losing the opener. If they win Game 4 here Tuesday night, they'll have the chance to wrap up the series Thursday at home as they try to win the Cup for the first time since 1940.

The most physical and contentious game of the series turned out to be the most decisive loss of the playoffs for the Canucks.

Leetch, the Rangers' only offensive-minded defenseman because top regular-season scorer Sergei Zubov was out with a chest injury, moved past Walt Tkaczuk into third place on New York's career playoff scoring list with 52 points.

Steve Larmer and Alexei Kovalev added third-period goals.

While McLean allowed more than four goals for the first time in 18 games and only the second time in the postseason, Richter held the Canucks to one goal for the second straight game in clearly outplaying McLean for the first time. Richter allowed only Bure's breakaway goal 1:03 into the game.

After Leetch's fluke goal tied it, the Canucks still appeared to be in good shape when Leetch was penalized at 17:56 — meaning the Rangers had to kill the penalty without Leetch and Zubov, their best two defensemen.

But after Bure's penalty and Anderson's goal, Vancouver looked like a beaten team.

With the teams skating four a side, Sergei Nemchinov shot from the slot and Anderson, who was facing center ice, deflected the puck through his legs and between McLean's pads to put New York ahead for good.

Stanley Cup Final

Game 3: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 2-1.

Game 4: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 3-1.

Game 5: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 4-1.

Game 6: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 5-1.

Game 7: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 6-1.

Game 8: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 7-1.

Game 9: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 8-1.

Game 10: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 9-1.

Game 11: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 10-1.

Game 12: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 11-1.

Game 13: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 12-1.

Game 14: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 13-1.

Game 15: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 14-1.

Game 16: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 15-1.

Game 17: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 16-1.

Game 18: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 17-1.

Game 19: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 18-1.

Game 20: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 19-1.

Game 21: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 20-1.

Game 22: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 21-1.

Game 23: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 22-1.

Game 24: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 23-1.

Game 25: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 24-1.

Game 26: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 25-1.

Game 27: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 26-1.

Game 28: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 27-1.

Game 29: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 28-1.

Game 30: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 29-1.

Game 31: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 30-1.

Game 32: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 31-1.

Game 33: New York Rangers vs. Vancouver Canucks. Rangers lead 32-1.



Ward Perna/The Associated Press  
Fifty-four seconds after Pavel Bure's ejection, Glenn Anderson beat a fallen goalie Kirk McLean to score the winner for the second consecutive game.

## For Knicks or Pacers, Game 7's a Lucky One

By Clifton Brown  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A compelling, emotional and unpredictable series was to come to a climax Sunday night.

Either the New York Knicks would reach the National Basketball Association's championship series for the first time since 1973 or the Indiana Pacers would get there for the first time ever.

Those were the lofty stakes for Game 7 of the Eastern Conference final between the Knicks and Pacers in Madison Square Garden. The winner will open the best-of-seven game final series Wednesday night in Houston against the Rockets.

The Knicks, written off by many after their stunning home loss in Game 5, showed character and resiliency with a remarkable 98-91 victory Friday night in Madison Square Garden that canceled the party ready to begin in the Pacers' home of Indianapolis.

John Starks, who led the way to victory with a 26-point, 6-assist effort, said: "I'm very confident. Going home makes it a lot easier, on our home court, and we have our fans behind us. We're going to get the job done."

Many expected New York to lose Game 6, even more were expecting Indiana to lose Game 7. The home team has won 18 consecutive Game 7s in NBA playoff series, dating to 1982.

Starks was the best player on the floor in Game 6, making five 3-pointers and playing tenacious defense against Reggie Miller, who scored 27 points but who made just 8 of 21 shots.

It was vintage Starks, full of fire and energy that rubbed off on his teammates. It was his best game since he returned just before the playoffs from arthroscopic surgery on his left knee.

The Knicks also came alive offensively, playing more up-tempo and forcing fast-break opportunities that led to layups and open jumpers on which they scored.

Miller had punished the Knicks with 39 points in Game 5, including a 25-point fourth quarter, but Starks was the aggressor in Game 6.

"I thought John Starks had an incredible game, especially considering what Reggie Miller did in New York," said Larry Brown, the Pacers' coach.

With Miller contained, the Pacers attempted to go to center Rik Smits in the low post. But he did not deliver, making 2 of 7 shots from the field in the third quarter. And not only did Smits not make his shots, he rarely passed. The Knicks had suffered a major setback when Ewing committed his second foul at 7:36 of the first quarter, sending him to the bench for the rest of the quarter. He had 11 first-half points, but the foul trouble prevented him from having a bigger half. And the Knicks' offense was fortunate not to be called for his third personal moments before halftime, when he tripped Miller as the guard drove to the basket. The foul was called on Starks, but it was Ewing's leg that Miller stumbled over.

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### SCOREBOARD

#### Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	31	21	.595
Boston	28	24	.538
Baltimore	25	27	.481
Detroit	25	27	.481
Toronto	25	27	.481
Central Division			
Chicago	29	21	.580
Cleveland	27	23	.539
Kansas City	27	23	.539
Minnesota	27	23	.539
St. Louis	27	23	.539
West Division			
Texas	25	27	.481
California	25	27	.481
Seattle	22	31	.415
Oakland	16	38	.296
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	31	21	.595
Montreal	31	21	.595
Florida	28	24	.538
New York	25	27	.481
Philadelphia	25	27	.481
Central Division			
Houston	30	24	.556
Cincinnati	28	24	.538
St. Louis	28	24	.538
Pittsburgh	27	25	.519
Chicago	27	25	.519
West Division			
Los Angeles	29	23	.557
Colorado	25	27	.481
San Francisco	25	27	.481
San Diego	19	33	.364

#### Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	31	21	.595
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California	25	27	.481
Seattle	22	31	.415
Oakland	16	38	.296

### SCOREBOARD

#### Major League Standings

Hitters	901	919	930	3	7	0
Seaver, Cook (B), McCaskill (B), R. Hernandez (B),						
—Berg, 174, 154, —Fernandez, 23, 3, 9 —Ver-						
deau (B), HRs—Candiano, Thomas (2), H.						
Montezuma (3), Sullivan (2), —						
Montezuma (3), 819	839	930	3	7	0	18
—	204	955	0	0	—	17
Pitchers						
—Aguilera, Willis (A), Merriman (A), Guthrie						
(A), Deshaies (B), Coadan (10), Severe (10),						
—Barnes (10), 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,						
(B), Henneman (B), Boever (10) and Ste-						
phenson, Flanery (10), W.—Boover, 34, L.—Ste-						
phenson, 34, HRs—Minnesota, A.Cole (2), Fick						
(4), Sullivan (7), Frayne (7), Mader (4),						
Field (4), Felix (5).						
Outfield						
—Waskieleski, 962	100	900	—	4	7	15
—	204	955	0	0	—	17
Baseball						
—Cincinnati, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,						
—Lamont, M.L.Turner (1), B.Portner (5),						
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# MONDAY SPORTS

## Cup Teams: Many Faces In U.S. Will Be Familiar

The Associated Press

ZURICH—Nine of the 11 players who started for Germany in the 1990 World Cup final in Italy are on the roster for the 1994 championship tournament, which begins in less than two weeks' time in the United States.

Five of the players who started for Argentina in the title match four years ago are returning, too, including Diego Maradona.

The roster of the 24 teams, announced by FIFA, soccer's governing body, contained most of the sport's top stars, including Roberto Baggio of Italy, Bebeto and Romario of Brazil, Hristo Stoichkov of Bulgaria, Roger Milla of Cameroon, Faustino Asprilla of Colombia, Rashidi Yekini of Nigeria, George Hagi of Romania, Martin Dahlin and Tomas Brodin of Sweden and Stephane Chapuisat of Switzerland.

Among the missing were several injured players, including Marco van Basten of the Netherlands, a three-time European player of the year. He wanted to play but declined because of pressure by AC Milan, his club in Italy.

His Dutch teammate, Ruud Gullit, was dropped after walking out of training camp, apparently in a dispute with the coach, Dick Advocaat.

Russia dropped four stars who refused to play for its coach, Pavel Saduyin: midfielders Andrei Kanchelski and Igor Shalimov, and forwards Sergei Kiryakov, and Igor Kolyvanov.

Of the German players who started the championship match in Rome on July 8, 1990, only sweeper Klaus Augenthaler and forward Pierre Littbarski won't be in uniform when the defending champions open this tournament on June 17. Augenthaler is an assistant coach with Bayern Munich and Littbarski is playing in Japan.

Maradona, who gave Argentina its title in 1986, will be playing in his fourth World Cup. Also returning are goalkeeper Sergio Goycochea; defenders Roberto Sensi and Oscar Ruggeri; and midfielder Joaquin Basualdo. Claudio Caniggia, who was suspended for the last final, also is back.

## Sánchez, Then Bruguera Make It Spain's Day in Paris

By Ian Thomson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—The clock spun backward to 1992 and the Olympics moved north like a traveling circus. It was supposed to be the French Open—with a French woman on the verge of winning the title for the first time in 27 years—but three of the finalists came from Barcelona, and behind them sat their storied royal charm, King Juan Carlos I, just as he sat two summers ago in arenas throughout Barcelona whenever anyone Spanish was on the verge of winning anything.

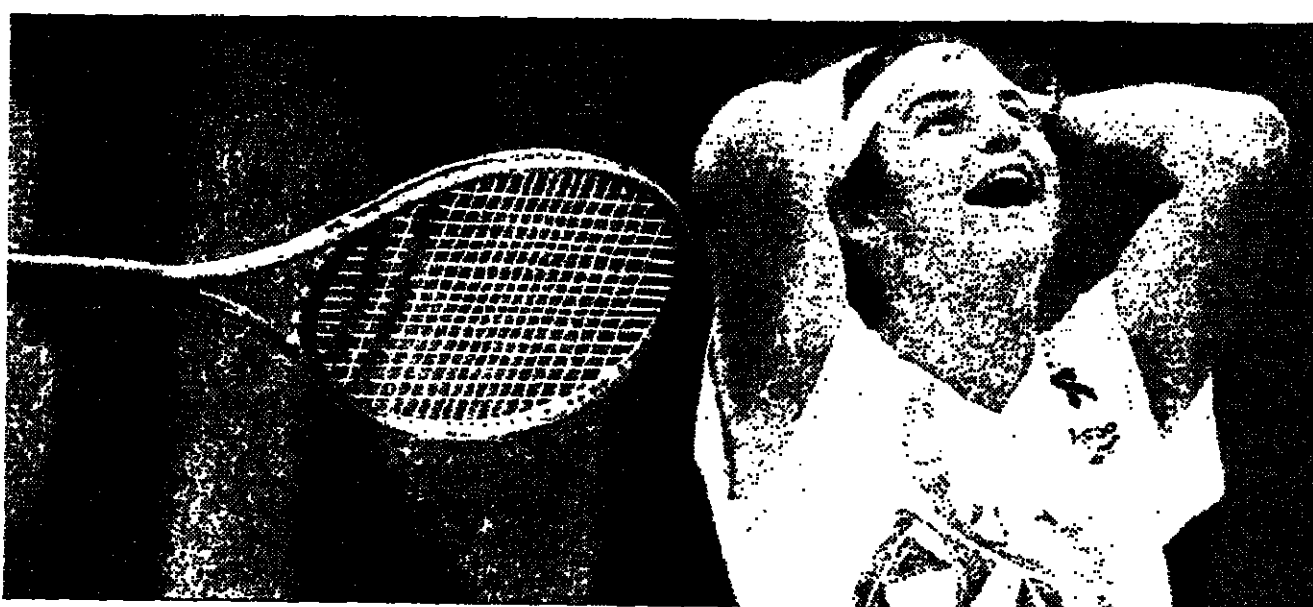
He probably felt odd not draping gold medals around their necks on Sunday in Paris.

First, No. 2 Arantxa Sánchez Vicario of Spain beat No. 12 Mary Pierce of France, 6-4, 6-4, to win the women's title in a match suspended by rain Saturday.

Then the defending men's champion, No. 6 Sergi Bruguera of Spain, beat No. 23 Alberto Berasategui of Spain, 6-3, 7-5, 2-6, 6-1, completing a Grand Slam sweep for his country.

"I heard the clapping and I know somebody was in the president's box, and when I walk by from the changeover, I saw there was the king of Spain. So I was very concentrated," said Sánchez Vicario, who had just broken Pierce in the fifth game to get back on serve. She would never trail again. "I am very proud to know that he can see me win today. The king of Spain made it even more emotional for me."

She had been expecting to feel loneliness on Center Court, the villain in a courted French plot to



No. 2 seed Arantxa Sánchez Vicario used her experience to withstand the surging Mary Pierce, winning her second French Open title.

crowd its first native women's champion since Francoise Durr in 1967. Pierce, in fact, was born in Canada, raised in the United States and is French by way of her mother—an international mélange that had more in common with D-Day celebrations than with her new-found French public. No matter: They couldn't cheer long enough to disrupt the Spaniard.

After playing for 17 minutes in the rain Saturday afternoon—both players questioned the decision to play after a 4½-hour rain delay—the final was resumed at noon Sunday, with Pierce breaking

Sánchez Vicario on the first point to go up 3-1. She seemed to be plowing ahead with the strategy that had destroyed the world's No. 1 player, Steffi Graf, in their straight-set semifinal. That strategy was to hit the ball harder than any woman in the game today.

Unimposing, Sánchez Vicario made her gains emotionally—mixing the pace, chasing down everything. Pierce's first service game went on for 18 points, as if Sánchez Vicario did not want to break back too quickly; better to break her rhythm, too. The Pierce forehand that beat Graf had to be recreated two or three times in a row to win the point against Sánchez Vicario. Pierce might have come in more often to put Sánchez Vicario under a different kind of pressure, but instead the Spaniard's scrambling shifted that pressure, and Pierce's graceful serve and groundstrokes, which she showed her frustration openly, to the Spaniard's delight.

"I was taking the game too seriously," said Pierce, 19, who bloomed here within a year of casting off her abusive father and coach, Jim Pierce. "Up until now I've just been enjoying myself, but today I was too nervous. I wanted to win too much."

Sánchez Vicario broke ahead at the end of the first set and broke Pierce again to begin the second. Pierce evened the match against Sánchez Vicario's serve—but in this hater skelter, the advantage belonged to the calmest head. Sánchez

Vicario absorbed two breaks in the second set but broke back immediately both times. By the end of that set Pierce was pummeling her groundstrokes, and she always appeared surprised when the ball came back.

"I have more experience than she does because I already played four finals before in the Grand Slams, so I knew how to handle it," the Spaniard said. "I think it was probably a lot of pressure for her because she beat Graf, and then she has to come back. I think I was more ready mentally than she was today."

The French public had little to cheer when the Spaniard men took over Center Court about an hour later. It seemed like a mighty exhibition to honor Juan Carlos. Berasategui's last chance to take a 2-0 lead in sets. He continues a trend of back-to-back champions here, preceded by Jim Courier in 1991-92.

"I know Alberto, and maybe that was the advantage for me more than the other players," Bruguera said. "They were so afraid of Alberto and they almost lost even before they played. I know maybe his weaknesses and that's helped me a little bit."

Raised in the northern city of Bilbao, Berasategui, 20, now lives in Barcelona. He had won every set before the final and was attempting to become the first unseeded French Open champion since Mats Wilander in 1982. His unfathomable "severe Western" grip—forcing him to hit his backhand as well as his monstrous forehand from the same side of the racket—was his own childhood creation, but his growth has a lot to do with a national program undertaken in 1988 to prepare Spanish tennis for the 1992 Olympics. So a circle was completed when his king came down onto the court to present the trophies. Elsewhere at Roland Garros, yet another Spaniard, Jacobo Diaz, was winning the French Open juniors title.

"I didn't know how to act in front of him," Berasategui said of the king. "He told me that he was really happy about two Spanish guys being in the final and it was great for Spain. I also met the queen, and she also is really nice."

They were enjoying it Sunday while they could, for the Grand Slams won't return to their favored clay for another year. Wimbledon starts in three weeks, with Bruguera appearing for the first time in four years and Berasategui declining to play. Thus, it's a short and happy life for Spanish dominance.

"It is going to be crazy," Sánchez Vicario said as her two compatriots began their final. "I think that when we go back, the airport is going to be crowded for sure with people. It is very emotional also. I am going to be more proud because another Spanish man is going to win in the same year, so it is going to be double."

## Other Finals

Women's Doubles

Gretchen Bergman, U.S., and Hellein Zvereva (1), Belarus, U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Doubles

Byron Black, Zimbabwe, and Jonathan Stark (2), U.S., 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Singles

Kristie Boitard and Maria Costine, Netherlands, 6-4, 6-2.

Women's Singles

Jacques Hingray, France, 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Singles

Gustavo Kuerten, Brazil, and Nicolas Pietrangeli, France, 6-4, 6-2.

Women's Singles

Martina Hingray, Switzerland, and Hellein Zvereva, Belarus, 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Singles

Martina Hingray, Switzerland, and Hellein Zvereva, Belarus, 6-4, 6-2.



King Juan Carlos I presented the trophies to Sergi Bruguera, the winner, right, and Alberto Berasategui.

## The 22-Man Rosters of the 1994 World Cup Teams

The rosters for the 24 teams (22 men) are as follows:

- ARGENTINA**  
Goalkeepers: Sergio Goycochea (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Oscar Ruggeri (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- AUSTRIA**  
Goalkeepers: Michael Pruszycki (1), Fritz Wied (2), Fritz Wied (3), Fritz Wied (4), Fritz Wied (5), Fritz Wied (6), Fritz Wied (7), Fritz Wied (8), Fritz Wied (9), Fritz Wied (10), Fritz Wied (11), Fritz Wied (12), Fritz Wied (13), Fritz Wied (14), Fritz Wied (15), Fritz Wied (16), Fritz Wied (17), Fritz Wied (18), Fritz Wied (19), Fritz Wied (20), Fritz Wied (21), Fritz Wied (22).
- BELGIUM**  
Goalkeepers: Michel Prekelt (1), Fritz Wied (2), Fritz Wied (3), Fritz Wied (4), Fritz Wied (5), Fritz Wied (6), Fritz Wied (7), Fritz Wied (8), Fritz Wied (9), Fritz Wied (10), Fritz Wied (11), Fritz Wied (12), Fritz Wied (13), Fritz Wied (14), Fritz Wied (15), Fritz Wied (16), Fritz Wied (17), Fritz Wied (18), Fritz Wied (19), Fritz Wied (20), Fritz Wied (21), Fritz Wied (22).
- BRAZIL**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- CAMEROON**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- CANADA**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- CHINA**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- COLOMBIA**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- CROATIA**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- CZECH REPUBLIC**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- ENGLAND**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- FRANCE**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- GERMANY**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- HUNGARY**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- ITALY**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- JAPAN**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- MEXICO**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- NORWAY**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- PARaguay**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- ROMANIA**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- RUSSIA**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- SAUDI ARABIA**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- SCOTLAND**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- SPAIN**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- SWEDEN**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- SWITZERLAND**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- TAIWAN**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- UNITED STATES**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).
- YUGOSLAVIA**  
Goalkeepers: Roberto Sensi (1), Roberto Sensi (2), Roberto Sensi (3), Roberto Sensi (4), Roberto Sensi (5), Roberto Sensi (6), Roberto Sensi (7), Roberto Sensi (8), Roberto Sensi (9), Roberto Sensi (10), Roberto Sensi (11), Roberto Sensi (12), Roberto Sensi (13), Roberto Sensi (14), Roberto Sensi (15), Roberto Sensi (16), Roberto Sensi (17), Roberto Sensi (18), Roberto Sensi (19), Roberto Sensi (20), Roberto Sensi (21), Roberto Sensi (22).

## Ireland's Dash to Cup Is Canceled, 3-1

The Associated Press

Ireland, which had won in the Netherlands and Germany, became the victim of a pre-World Cup upset Sunday when it lost, 3-1, in Dublin to a non-qualifier, the Czech Republic.

Pavel Kuka scored twice and midfielder Jan Suchoparek got the third goal as the Czechs found holes in an unusually porous Irish defense.

A Josip Weber scored five goals in his international debut as Belgium beat Zambia, 9-0, Saturday night in Brussels. It was Belgium's largest margin of victory since it began playing international soccer in 1994.

Weber, who left his native Croatia because of the war, received Belgian citizenship on March 12.

Roy Wegerle scored seven minutes into the second half to give the United States a 1-0 victory over Mexico in Pasadena, California. The crowd of 91,123 in the Rose Bowl was the largest a soccer game in the United States since the 1984 Olympics.

## The IHT World Cup Competition

### Win fabulous prizes.

Winners will be chosen from an official drawing. The first 16 entries drawn, with at least 6 correct responses, will win one of the prizes listed below, determined from the order in which they are drawn.

**Grand Prize:** Two United Airlines business class round-trip Europe/New York tickets plus five nights accommodation at the Stanhope Hotel in New York.

**Five second prizes:** Sprint Collectors frame prepaid phone cards in celebration of the World Cup. **Five third prizes:** AT Cross, 22k gold, diamond cut, Roller ball pens, from the Signature Collection.

**Five fourth prizes:** Gold Pfiel men's wallets.

**HERE'S HOW TO ENTER**

For each of the 12 days leading up to the World Cup, the IHT will publish a question in which the response predicts various outcomes of facets of the World Cup. There are 12 questions in all. After answering the question each day in the coupon provided below, hold your responses and send them all at once to the IHT. A minimum of 6 responses must be postmarked on or before June 17, 1994 — the World Cup kickoff day.

Only clippings from the newspaper will be accepted. Photocopies and faxes do not qualify.

**RULES AND CONDITIONS**

- Individual coupons will not be accepted. Minimum of 6 coupons to qualify.
- Cut-off date is postmarks of the first day of the World Cup — June 17, 1994.
- Valid only where legal.
- Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of the IHT newspaper, its agents and subsidiaries.
- Only original coupons will be considered valid. Photocopies and faxes are not acceptable.
- No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
- No cash alternative to prizes.
- In some countries, the law forbids participation in this competition for prize awards. However, in these countries, you can still play for fun. The competition is void where illegal.
- Winners will be drawn on day after the end of the World Cup and published in the IHT on Thursday 21 July.
- On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
- The Editor reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, makes it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.
- The winners will be the first correct answers containing six or more coupons picked at random from all entries.

**Today's Question**  
Name one of the four teams that will make the semi-finals.  
Your response: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Job Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Company: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_  
Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Send responses to: IHT World Cup Competition, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

**Herald Tribune**



# An Ambassador for Modern Czech Glass

By Ann Brocklehurst

**H**ITFIELD, Germany — As a glass artist, Eliska Stöling is dedicated to getting people to take glass seriously as an artistic medium. Her main interests are not the traditional and well-known forms of glasswork such as crystal wineglasses, stained windows and delicate figurines. Rather, she is promoting the sculptures of the so-called "Studio Glass Movement" that first appeared on the scene in the late 1950s and in which the Czechs, with their long history of glassmaking, have always been considered among the leaders.

Stöling became acquainted with the movement and one of its early leaders,

ferent and inexperienced middlemen instead of the familiar one.

But the Hitfeld gallery, unlike Czechoslovakia itself, survived the revolution and lived to celebrate its fifth anniversary last year in the middle of Germany's severest postwar recession. Most objects are priced at 5,000 to 16,000 Deutsche marks (about \$3,125 to \$10,000), a level at which Stöling believes they are affordable to a fairly large group of people.

She said she regrets that many of her customers buy the objects simply because they find them pleasing to look at. "The objects should be seen like pictures," she said. "They should not just be seen as something beautiful without any message or expression."

The glass artists, who include Jan Fiser, Milan Handl and Ija Bilek, still live mainly in the Czech Republic's Bohemia region, where most of them spent their 10 years of training and apprenticeships. Frequently used techniques for working with hot glass include melting, blowing and pouring and, for cold glass, polishing, painting and engraving.

Stöling says glass is an extremely difficult medium to work with, more so even than metal and stone, and, as a result, artists sometimes forget or neglect their spiritual message as they struggle to overcome the technical difficulties of producing a sculpture. "It is a material that can be dumbfounding. Artists who work with wood and stone don't have to fight against their medium. When you work with glass, you must wait and be disciplined. Other materials lead to more immediate results."

Working with glass is also relatively expensive and, in the Czech Republic, becoming ever more so as the prices for the glass itself, electricity and work time in glass factories climb ever higher. Artists who once lived from their work must now find business on the sidelines to help support their art.

Stöling said that, although interest in glass appears to be growing, there is still little more than a speculative market for glass sculpture. Prices usually cover only the cost of the glass used and the amount of labor by the artist, a phenomenon Stöling says is limited to the field of glass.

"When an artist does a drawing, no one asks how much the paper and paint cost," she said. "Glass is a material that can be dumbfounding. Artists who work with wood and stone don't have to fight against their medium. When you work with glass, you must wait and be disciplined. Other materials lead to more immediate results."

Despite her misgivings, Stöling is fairly optimistic about the future of glass sculpture, which she says is now taking hold in Japan as well as Europe and the United States. While she believes the Czechs will no longer be able to afford to produce some of the expensive works they have in the past, she expects the financial pressures will cause them to develop a new style of equally high quality.



For Eliska Stöling, "The objects should be seen like pictures."

Working with glass, building a market and spreading the gospel clearly poses its own technical obstacles for gallery owners as well as artists. Stöling says she often works until the early morning arranging her gallery's four annual exhibitions and, recently, helping to plan shows in New York, Stockholm and Toronto.

She visits the Czech Republic eight or

nine times a year, a constant reminder of the financial difficulties facing the artists represented in her gallery. "I am not a businesswoman in the original sense of the word, but I know that the artists must sell to pay for further works and I feel a responsibility toward them."

Ann Brocklehurst is a journalist based in Berlin.

# The Masterful-Mastery Distinction

By William Safire

**W**ASHINGTON — "She does a masterful job of analyzing the evolution of the international monetary system," Library Journal writes of Judy Shelton's "Money Meltdown: Restoring Order to the Global Currency System."

The word reviewing librarian intended is masterly, "expert, with the skill of a master," masterful, according to Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition, means "fond of acting the part of a master; domineering; imperious." The Simon & Schuster lexicographer includes, as a second sense, "having or showing the ability of a master; expert; skillful; mastery." It adds ominously to this second, sloppy sense: "usage objected to by some."

I'm one of the "some." Merriam-Webster's Tenth Collegiate goes further in its usage note some-ing up: "Some commentators insist that use of masterful should be limited to sense 1 (inclined to play the master) in order to preserve a distinction between it and mastery. The distinction is a modern one, excogitated by a 20th-century pundit in disregard of the history of the word." Using masterful to mean "skillful," Merriam-Webster insists, "cannot rationally be called an error."

The pundit being sneered at by the roundheaded upstairs, led by E. Ward Gilman in Springfield, Massachusetts, was Henry Fowler, the superagist. The "domineering" sense of masterly dropped into disuse around the end of the 18th century, Gilman notes in the masterly but determinedly unmasterful Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage. "Fowler seems to have thought the world of English usage would be a tidier place if masterly too were limited to one sense. He therefore declared the differentiation between the two words to be complete," which was "only wishful thinking in the first place."

Fowler! thou shouldst be living at this hour to exorcise the excessive exorcization of the "tuna" can loose, Bruce's school of lexicography. Here were a couple of words that cried out for separation: the language for centuries drew a wedge between the two, and a great usageist, on the side of clarity and precision, issued his useful guidance to a waiting world.

This was not a case of Bishop Lowth's cooking up a "rule" of grammar (never using who as an object) to force English into Latin ways, nor was this an instance of language snobs looking down their noses at ain't. This was a sensible prescription by a man of authority to help English speakers stamp out confusion between two similar modifiers.

Call me irrational, but I say anybody who uses masterful, "imperious," to mean the same as mastery, "skilled," is in error.

In a recent piece about Whitewater words, I wrote, "Used loosely, the noun cover-up means 'an action to conceal a mistake'; used with more intensity, the word means 'obstruction of justice.'" Then came the etymology: coineage by Raymond Chandler in a 1935 story in Black Mask magazine. I will stand by this coineage despite the Oxford English Dictionary's placement of the word in a 1927 book, "Those 'Aches' by Montague Noble, which uses cover-up as a term used in cricket for defending. I also reject a 1920s use of the noun to mean "a garment worn by a woman over her bathing suit"; this also lacks a sinister sense.

Recently, however, I was watching "The Maltese Falcon" on television, in its dismaying colorized version, and there was Sam Spade's partner, Miles Archer, saying to Miss Wonderly (an alias of Brigid O'Shaughnessy, unforgettably played by Mary Astor) about her nifty, unforgettably played by Mary Astor, "Could fake story of a man running off with her sister. John he cover up by marrying her?" Sure enough, John he cover up from Dashiell Hammett's novel, written in 1930. Thus, Hammett's verb form was the predecessor of the word Chandler turned into the noun cover-up with the sense we know and shiver over today.

And, as the songwriters say, then I wrote, "Cover-up" entered the lexicon of political scandal in a 1968 recording made by the financier Louis Wolfson of a conversation with Abe Fortas, in which the Supreme Court justice said: "You giving me and my accepting the foundation post was nothing but a cover-up."

From Jacksonville, Florida, Wolfson objects to this citation as being out of context. He submitted an excerpt from a surreptitiously recorded conversation with Fortas, which he says shows there was nothing unethical in the reference.

"Your letter," Fortas said to Wolfson, "and the subsequent acceptance of the foundation post will be put together and will be construed as follows: That your giving me and my accepting the foundation post was nothing but a cover-up and that what was really happening was that I was taking a gratuity from you in terms of the statute and supplementing my salary. You see? And that is very bad."

Certainly that puts what seemed, out of context, like a confession into a different light—in context, as how the action would be construed by others. From a lexicographical point of view, however, the Fortas-Wolfson remains the earliest known example in print of the use of cover-up in the sense of "deliberate obfuscation."

Wolfson argues that it is erroneous to blame him for the appearance of conflict of interest that some of us opine triggered Fortas's resignation. While I share Wolfson's attention, I wrote back to ask if he believed that the surreptitious recording of a telephone conversation, when the other person on the line has a reasonable expectation of privacy, is ethical.

"Looking back," Wolfson replied in part, "had I had prior knowledge of this, it never would have taken place. The fact is that this recording was made, without my knowledge, by some members of my family who thought they were being helpful to me. I have never been a party to secretly recording my conversations and have always placed among the lowest of acts anyone doing such a thing."

Secretly made tapes are a frequent source of embarrassment and nonstandard usages. Some single-minded lexicographers hope the nefarious practice continues, thereby providing unself-conscious sources for the language as it is really used. But it would be wrong.

New York Times Service

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Page 16

## WEATHER

### Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	20/24	19/28	20/24	19/28	20/24	19/28
Amsterdam	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Antwerp	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Athens	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Berlin	18/24	16/21	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Bombay	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Buenos Aires	19/24	16/21	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Calcutta	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Cairo	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Cardiff	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Chennai	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Copenhagen	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Dublin	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Edinburgh	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Geneva	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Hamburg	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Heidelberg	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
London	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Los Angeles	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Madrid	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Moscow	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Munich	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Nairobi	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Paris	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Rangoon	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Rome	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
San Francisco	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Seattle	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Stockholm	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Taipei	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Tokyo	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Warsaw	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Winnipeg	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Zurich	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24

### Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	20/24	19/28	20/24	19/28	20/24	19/28
Amsterdam	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Antwerp	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Athens	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Berlin	18/24	16/21	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Bombay	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Buenos Aires	19/24	16/21	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Calcutta	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Cairo	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Cardiff	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Chennai	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Copenhagen	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Dublin	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Edinburgh	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Geneva	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Hamburg	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Heidelberg	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
London	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Los Angeles	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Madrid	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Moscow	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Munich	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Nairobi	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Paris	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Rangoon	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Rome	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
San Francisco	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Seattle	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Stockholm	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Taipei	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Tokyo	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Warsaw	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Winnipeg	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Zurich	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24

### Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	20/24	19/28	20/24	19/28	20/24	19/28
Amsterdam	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Antwerp	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Athens	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Berlin	18/24	16/21	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Bombay	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Buenos Aires	19/24	16/21	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Calcutta	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Cairo	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Cardiff	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Chennai	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Copenhagen	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Dublin	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Edinburgh	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Geneva	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Hamburg	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Heidelberg	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
London	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Los Angeles	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Madrid	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Moscow	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Munich	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Nairobi	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Paris	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Rangoon	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Rome	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
San Francisco	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Seattle	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Stockholm	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Taipei	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Tokyo	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Warsaw	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Winnipeg	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Zurich	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24

### Africa

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	20/24	19/28	20/24	19/28	20/24	19/28
Amsterdam	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Antwerp	17/22	15/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Athens	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Berlin	18/24	16/21	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Bombay	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Buenos Aires	19/24	16/21	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24
Calcutta	26/29	17/22	20/24	14/27	15/22	20/24